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† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
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SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
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NOTICE.

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THE Public are hereby informed that on MONDAY, the Eighth Instant, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE LONAULI at 7 o'clock, and will ARRIVE in BOMBAY at 10-25.

The Train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan, and Byculla, and First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be booked by this Train at the usual rates.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Third of June, 1896.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
1, Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1896.

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CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 28TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows :—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

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LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

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MADRAS RACES.

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J. O. DOOD,
Secretary.

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DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10478 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 320, 1527, 544 and 320 and new Nos. 13842-14038 and 13339, old survey Nos. 448 448 and new survey Nos. 3404, 3404 and 1-3404 together with the Bungalow, Chawls, Stable, Cookrooms and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 3868, 3869 (1) 3869. (2) 3870. 3871, 3872. 3873. 3874. 3875 and Street Nos. 9, 11, 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and bounded as follows :—That is to any on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the South by the property of Vithuldas Praujivandas, on or towards the East by the public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Arthur Road, and which said land, Bungalow and Chawls are in occupation of the Vendors and of their tenants.—Dated this 26th day of May 1896.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—20, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

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CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY :—

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OLD SECRETARIAT,
D. LINDSAY,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
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PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Wholesale Agent for India,
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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	10. p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	665
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	965
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	2,060	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,135
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	640
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	670
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	781
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	565
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,060	1,000	dvdRs.30	725
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	260
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,900	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	890
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,245
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	3,400xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,820
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50}	{250 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	945
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,760
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs12½	337½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	735
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	90	500	dvdRs30	715xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	480xd
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	525
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	0.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+90	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	580
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	97½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	395
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	20 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	580	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	106
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-9 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-12
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-7
Do. do. new	,,	27-5
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-8
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-7
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Drazons	,,	17-4
Silver ?	,,	95-11
179½ Do.	,,	95-14

BOMBAY.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered the dock on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mazambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Scindia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. (to-morrow), Friday.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 2,353, the daily average being 76, and the number of new admissions 668—Parsees 430, Hindus 894, Mahomedans 482, and Christians 547.

A COSTLY BATH.—Girji, a Bania girl, aged ten years, went, in company of her mother, to the Chowpatty seashore to bathe, on Tuesday morning, and while so engaged lost from her left hand a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 90.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Behbani Sheik-ul-Islam-Zadeh, Munshi to the Anjuman, will read and elucidate select passages from the Shah-Nameh.

SERIOUS RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE.—Bholla Deobuddin, a Hindu operative, employed at the David Mill, at the Sopari Baugh Road, was at work on Tuesday, when through his own carelessness the four fingers of his right hand were taken off in the machinery. The man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying under treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sajhoo, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, employed at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, was coming out of the mill gate, when a victoria came from the opposite direction at a moderate pace, and the driver seeing the woman walking along the centre of the road, shouted out to her to get out of the way, but she did not seem to pay any attention to the warning. The driver tried his best to stop the carriage, but before he could do so, one of the wheels passed over the woman's right foot, causing a serious injury. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now being treated.

DISCIPLINE IN JAIL.—Kudoo Chotta, a Mahomedan convict, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of disobeying and abusing the jail authorities. Accused was placed before his Worship some time ago, when he pretended to be insane, but being examined by the police surgeon he was declared sane, and was accordingly sent to jail. On being removed to jail, the accused refused to work and feigned insanity. When repeatedly told to do work he abused the jail authorities. The magistrate enhanced the sentence passed on accused by six months, and made it one of eight months' hard labour, remarking that an example should be made of accused that other prisoners might deter from disobeying or disregarding the orders of the jail authorities.

FATAL FALL.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Marwaree opium broker, named Bukshah, aged forty-five years, residing on the second storey of a house at Shaikh Memon Street, was standing on the verandah of the house cleaning the rain water drain, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he lost his balance and fell on to the road below, a distance of about thirty-five feet, sustaining serious bodily injuries. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the Marwaree had sustained a fracture of the skull. He never came to himself again, and died at half-past 8 o'clock the same morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view on the body of the deceased Marwaree, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF A HINDU GIRL.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Luxmon Kuluwadi appeared to answer the charge of enticing away Thucki, a Hindu girl, from the lawful guardianship of her mother, Sakubai. The circumstances under which accused was arrested at Kutch and brought down to Bombay in lieu of a warrant issued by his Worship have already appeared in these columns. The accused's pleader, yesterday, argued that the girl was married, and therefore, according to Hindu law, the lawful guardian of the girl was her husband, who had not moved in the matter. The complainant in the case being the mother, she could not be considered the lawful guardian. The magistrate agreeing, acquitted the accused, as the lawful guardian had not complained in the matter.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Nusserwanjee Adarji and Edulji Cooverji stood charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one Goolam Hyder, a servant in the employ of Byramji, of Ripon Road, on the night of the 27th April last, at Islampoora. Mr. De Souza appeared for complainant, while the two accused were defended by Messrs. Sorabji Kapadia and Shapoorji B. Spencer, pleaders. The facts of the case have already been reported. The evidence adduced for the defence showed that on the night in question the two accused were not present at the locality where the alleged assault was said to have been committed by a Mahomedan of bad repute, named Saidoo. The two accused had been for some time past on hostile terms with the complainant's master, who had falsely and maliciously trumped up the present charge against accused. The magistrate disbelieved the story of the prosecution, and discharged accused. The pleaders for the accused then applied for sanction to prosecute complainant and his master for perjury. The magistrate said that they should make a written application.

ROBBING MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Waman Shanker, a native assistant in the service of Messrs. Treacher and Company, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Davies, the manager of the Fort establishment, with theft of Rs. 6-14-0. Mr. Wadia, an Assistant Collector of Customs, sent his servant to Messrs. Treacher's to purchase certain things. He gave the things, but omitted to pass a cash memo., and pocketed the amount. Mr. Wadia questioned his servant, and finding that a memo. had not been given, the matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Davies. Accused was questioned about the memo., but he denied the guilt. On inquiries it was subsequently found that accused had paid the money to the firm, the amount being entered to his credit. He was immediately handed over to the police. Mr. Devrukar, pleader, defending the accused, said that the offence was the result of an act of folly, and that accused had been a very honest servant for the last three years that he had been in the employ of the firm. Mr. Little, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, submitted that an example should be made of him, as several frauds of a similar nature had recently occurred in the firm's establishment. The magistrate remarked that as accused had abused the position of trust he had been given, he would be sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment as a warning to others.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu moulder, named Madhowdas Baji, aged thirty-five, lately an employe in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, working at the Byculla engine shed. It appears from the evidence recorded by the coroner that on Tuesday afternoon the deceased was leaving the shed where he was employed, when at the gate he was stopped on suspicion by Mr. Harry Ballantine, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, who on searching the person of the moulder, discovered some brass bolts concealed under his dhotur. Mr. Ballantine arrested the deceased, and took him to the Byculla Railway station, where Madhowdas was locked up for the night. About 10 o'clock at night deceased asked to be allowed to go to the water closet. His request was complied with, and while the railway policeman was standing outside the closet, deceased took up a tin of sulphuric acid, kept there, and emptied its contents over his body, setting his clothes on fire. The policeman, on noticing some flames, opened the door of the closet and to his surprise discovered the moulder on fire. The flames were extinguished by pouring water over them, but not before the deceased had been extensively burnt all over the body. He was at once conveyed under police escort to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF MR. E. J. ABRAHAM.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. E. J. Abraham, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Rampart Road, at the ripe old age of seventy-three years. Originally he came to Bombay from Bagdad in not very flourishing circumstances; however, from a small beginning in the opium trade, he rapidly rose in business, and having visited China and Calcutta several times, he established branch agencies in those places. Latterly he traded also in cotton twist, and with the help of his sons, who are in China and Calcutta, he was able to do an extensive business. He was closely related to the family of the late Mr. David Sassoon, one of his daughters having been married to Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, who died about two years ago, and another to Mr. Silas Moses. The deceased gentleman was of a pious disposition, and invariably attended the Jewish synagogue to say his prayers. He was most anxious to have his sons educated, and took great pains to secure for them a good up-bringing. He left a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss. His funeral took place yesterday morning, when a large number of the members of his community met at his residence, and after the Chief Rabbi had said prayers over the body, the procession was formed, and followed the bier as far as the Jewish cemetery at Chinchpoogly. Among those who were present we observed:—Messrs. S. M. Moses, S. I. David, David S. D. Sassoon, N. I. Abraham, R. H. S. Isaacs, A. E. Moses, S. Somekh, D. E. Sassoon, S. A. Nathan, S. Abraham, S. E. Sassoon, E. E. Sassoon, A. Abraham, A. Meyer, I. Meyer, I. I. David, N. S. Ezra, Aboodee Meenasee, Pherozesha B. R. Mody, Eduljee R. Reporter, Ardeshir Eduljee Dalal, Adurjee B. Shroff, E. Dinshaw, Rustomjee Pestonji, M. Heerjeebhoy, D. Dadabhoy, Babajee Gopal, &c.

A DISOBEDIENT SAILOR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, T. M. Keirman, a fireman on board the s. s. Den of Avili, lying in the Victoria Dock, was charged with being absent without leave, and using abusive language. Captain Singer, master of the vessel, deposed that on the 30th and 31st ultimo accused absented himself without leave, and being called upon and questioned in regard to such absence, told the captain that he would go on shore any time he chose. He abused the ship-master, and said he liked to strike him. He refused to leave the bridge when ordered to do so. The captain then seized him and sent him down the steps. Accused then used threatening language towards the Chief Officer also. In answer to the charge, accused admitted having told the captain he would go ashore whenever he liked and having used abusive and threatening language in the heat of passion. The Chief Officer had kicked him, but accused had never been drunk on board the vessel. One evening he was out on a "simple drink," but was brought back to the ship more for his own safety than anything else. The magistrate remarked that he must support the captain in maintaining discipline on board the vessel. Accused was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. Accused: I have two witnesses to prove that I was kicked by the Chief Officer, and I want some satisfaction from him. The magistrate said he should file an information, and apply for a summons. Accused: Is that all the justice I am going to get? I am not going to pay anything. If I am to do ten days in jail, I may as well be shut off the ship. Will you give me my discharge? The magistrate replied he must apply to the shipping master. Accused: Do you call that justice? I should like to make the Chief Officer suffer for this. While he was being removed from the court, accused said that if he did not get his discharge, he would make it lively for someone on the ship while passing through the Red Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF OF SHEHR AND MAKALLA.

HIS HIGHNESS AWAD BIN OOMER ALKAYATI SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, the Chief of Shehr and Makalla, accompanied by his grandon, Badshah Mea, and staff, and attended by about fifty followers, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Hyderabad (Deccan) by the Raichore mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. As the arrival was announced to be a public one, a guard-of-honour of fifty rank-and-file, belonging to the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, were drawn up on the platform with band and regimental colours, under the command of a Native Officer, to receive his Highness, while Mr. F. A. Spencer, Political Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, was present to welcome the Chief on behalf of the Bombay Government. A number of Khoja gentlemen, including the following, assembled on the platform to receive his Highness:—Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hajibhoy Lalji, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Dost Mahomed Allana, Nasirbhoy Abdulla Lalji, Abdul Habib bin Abdulla, Nasir bin Abdul Habib, Abdul Hajij bin Mahadi, Meheson bin Abdulla Kassombhoy Mahomed, Karamalli Kassombhoy, and several others. Punctually at 6-30 a.m., the train steamed into the station, and his Highness on alighting was received by Mr. Spencer and others, the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. The Chief, in company of his grandson and Mr. Spencer, then drove in a Government House carriage and pair to Mr. Rahimoobhoy Allana's bungalow at Warden Road, where his Highness is at present putting up. His Highness will stay in Bombay for about a fortnight, and then will probably proceed to Aden. A salute of twelve guns was fired from the Saluting battery to announce the arrival.

REMARKABLE CASE.

A BRAHMIN HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE.

AN application of a very unusual nature was made at the High Court before Mr. Justice Sale on Saturday by Mr. Dunne, who applied on behalf of a Brahmin husband for a writ of Habeas Corpus calling upon his father-in-law, a convert to Christianity, to produce the body of the applicant's wife. The circumstances of the case are quite out of the common. The affidavit on which Mr. Dunne moved showed that the applicant's wife Mrinalini Debi, who was nine years of age when he married her in August 1892, was being detained in Calcutta by her parents against her own will, for the purpose of being likewise converted to Christianity. It was stated that the baptism was to take place on Sunday (yesterday) and hence the urgency of the application. When the petitioner Soshi Bhusan Roy married the girl the father was a Christian, but as Soshi was a Brahmin various inducements were held out to him to marry the girl and it was arranged that she should be left with her mother who was then a Hindu, and should have no communication or association with her father who was an outcast. Soshi then paid Rs. 350 as dower and gave the girl ornaments worth Rs. 200, while the marriage expenses incurred by the husband amounted to a further sum of about Rs. 300. Sometime in 1894 the mother was also converted and the girl was then left with her maternal uncle. It was alledged that on the 4th of May last Mrinalini was clandestinely brought down to Calcutta by her parents and kept at No. 8, Bhyrub Biswas's Lane for the purpose of being baptized, that the baptism was to take place to-morrow (Sunday), and that the girl was against this and was cooking her own food, and would not eat with her parents. After detailing the facts, Mr. Dunne went on to say that the real question was who was her legal guardian and whether there was any restraint.

Sale, J.—I do not quite understand the 14th paragraph "That she is being converted to Christianity." Does that mean against her will?

Mr. Dunne.—So it would seem.

Sale, J.—He probably thinks that this being converted to Christianity is some mechanical process.

Mr. Dunne.—This is what the gentleman says. Continuing he said: The real question was whether there was any restraint. It had been held before that a Habeas Corpus dealt with illegal restraint.

Sale J.—Your application is made under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

Mr. Dunne thought it would be better that it should be under both the C. P. C. and under section 15 of the Charter. He had only just received the brief and had not had time to look up the matter. He could not say whether this section of the Code got rid of the whole of the power which the Court had under the Charter of issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Sale, J.—The practice has been, I think, to regard that as abolished.

Mr. Dunne.—I do not know whether it is to be considered as abolished in its entirety. That section has been repealed.

Sale, J.—It having been once abolished there was no necessity for re-abolishing it under the new Act. The repeal does not reintroduce the Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Dunne.—It was abolished only to the extent of its being applicable to the purposes enumerated in that section. The specific Relief Act only abolished the writ of Mandamus. In Mr. Justice Trevelyan's book he raises this very question as to whether in reality that abolition is intended to abolish the writ of Habeas Corpus altogether. The question here is whether the custody of the parent would be lawful custody or not, she being still an infant of 13 years, and the larger question will arise whether in spite of the fact that the father was the lawful guardian, if the Court so held, the Court could have power to still interfere having regard to the fact that the result of the action of the father in converting her to Christianity would be a serious injury to the Brahmin husband. The case reported in I. L. R. 17 Cal. 298 made it clear that the husband and not the father was the girl's lawful guardian. Supposing even that the custody of the parent was lawful custody, yet under the Charter, the Court may remove her from that custody.

Sale, J.—Why?

Mr. Dunne.—I think the probabilities are that we shall be able to succeed upon the point that the husband is the lawful guardian, and I am only taking the other hypothetical case that they may set up that the father is the lawful guardian. I say that even then the Court has still power under the Charter to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus for the purpose of taking away the girl from her father's guardianship, if there were reasons which would induce the Court to do so, as for instance, that the father was a man of such a character that the material and moral welfare of the child would be imperilled unless she was taken away from him. In this case the father intends to do what will seriously affect the position of the husband. In this argument I am only endeavouring to meet a possible contingency that might arise.

After some further discussion his lordship thought that there could be no doubt that Section 491 had abolished the writ of Habeas Corpus, and granted a rule against the father under section 491 the rule being returnable on the fourth day after service. His lordship directed that the order be drawn up at once to enable the petitioner to serve it immediately.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harringdon Road London England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th May:—

Submitted dara. 2 of Trustees' resolution dated 5th May 1896, directing that—"The Solicitor be asked to advise and to draft an amendment of By-law 46 (of the "Dock By-laws) making the foreman penally responsible for overloading cranes." Read letter to Trustees' Solicitor, No. 2328, dated 8th May 1896. Read letter from the Trustees' Solicitor, No. 2554, dated 11th May 1896, advising generally as regards the responsibility of stevedores and their foremen in overloading Port Trust cranes, and recommending that the following clause be added at the end of Dock By-law No. 46:—"The formen shall see and be severally personally reponsible that the abovementioned precautions for safety are adopted and that the discharging, loading or working of cargo is carried out in accordance with the above directions and that goods weighing over 1½ tons are not hoisted by the ordinary 30-cwt. dock cranes and that no other lifting gear is used in conjunction with them on any lift;" and also suggesting that an addition be made to By-law 44 by adding after the word "vessels" in the sceond line the following words:—" and also the foremen and other persons engaged in discharging, loading or working cargo." Read proceedings of the Docks Committee advising that the Solicitors' recommendations be approved.

Resolution.—The addition to By-law 44 and the amendment of By-law 46, as drafted by the Solicitor and recommended by the Docks Committee, are approved; and the sanction of Government to their adoption should be applied for.

Read letter from the Captain and Senior Officer, H. M. S. Magdala, dated 8th May 1896, enquiring wether the Trustees can place the Magdala and the Hulk Tenasserim in the Prince Dock for the coming monsoon, and intimating that he does not want the ships to go into the dock until just before the monsoon breaks. Read memorandum from the Dock's Superintendent, No. 1726, dated 12th May 1896, reporting that the vessels can be accommodated in the Prince's Dock at the berth they occupied last monsoon, one lying outside of the other; saying that, should the vessels be required to change their berth at any time, it is understood that they will be prepared to do so, but that they will not be disturbed if it can be avoided; that H shed, when not required for trade purposes, will be made available for the us of the crews of the vessels, the charge for its use being Rs. 75 per month per bay with the understanding that, if it should, at any time, be required, it will be cleared after receiving 24 hours' notice from the Docks Superintendent. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—Permission may be granted accordingly; the usual dock fees will be charged. Shed H may be used free of charge for exercising the crews when not required for trade purposes. Captain Goodridge and the Docks Superintendent to be informed accordingly.

Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. C-17672, dated 5th December 1895, stating that he is in complete agreement with the Port Officer and the Traffic Manager as to the objections to allowing the traffic now accommodated at Stone Bunder to use the Ballard Pier; suggesting that, as the Stone Bunder is so much exposed as to be useless in the south-west monsoon, the traffic now accommodated may be provided for at the north-east end of the Reclamation on which the Bulk Oil Installation is being erected; pointing-out that the dredging works in connection with the Bulk Oil Pier having displaced the vessels that usually lie at the dutiable anchorage and driven them much closer in shore, it seems necessary that, as a check on smuggling, the foreshore from the end of the Petroleum Wharf to Boree Bunder, should be protected by a railing along the north end of the Reclamation. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th December 1895, stating that he agrees with the Collector of Customs that Stone Bunder is so much exposed that it is useless in the south-west monsoon and also agrees to his suggestion that the traffic accommodated there now, be transferred to the north-east end of the Reclamation on which the works of the Bulk Oil Installation are in progress, but adding that to do so, it will be necessary to place three strong wooden ladders as shown on the litho. plan forwarded with the letter, with easy gradients on the wharf face, to metal the wharf and a portion of the land coloured pink on the plan from east to west, and to remove the Bunder Fee Collecting Office and Rest Shed from Stone Bunder, and to re-erect them at the site shown on plan; that the Customs Chowki will have to be removed, and accommodation for it can be provided in close proximity to the Bunder Fee Collecting Office; remarking that the fence required would not afford any great protection for petty smuggling for reasons explained, but, if its erection is insisted upon, it might be put up as marked by a dotted red line and with gates as shown on the plan: and observing that to connect the existing fence with the one proposed it will be necessary to shift further east a small portion of it lying between Cambay and Boree Streets, which will then complete the line of fence from Jamnugger up to Goa Streets. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 5th February 1896, forwarding plan showing the proposed landing place and Customs fence at Mody Bay, and an estimate of the cost of the works amounting to Rs. 16,715; stating that the site proposed by the Traffic Manager for the Revenue office being on land applied for by Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., he has shown it west of Strand Road and clear of the proposed siding; that the Revenue office and quarters at Boree Landing will be within Customs limits and the Police chowkey outside, consequently arrangements will be necessary for night gatemen at Boree Street as well as Fort Street; pointing out that the proposed ladders will not be accessible at L. W. Ex. S. T., the present level being 76'-8" near the existing ladder, and dredging is out of the question so close up to the slope; and suggesting that the two questions of landing places and anchorage for native craft be considered jointly, so that a satisfactory scheme may be devised for meeting requirements, and that, as the opinion of the Traffic Manager and Customs Authorities would be necessary for guidance in working out such a scheme, they may be asked to consider these two questions together. Read letter from the Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. C-35, dated 3rd January 1896, forwarding copies of reports received from the Preventive Department reporting a collision between one of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s coasting steamers and two buglas lying within the import lines; observing that the dredging operations in front of the proposed wharf for bulk oil quite upsets the old arrangements of import and export lines; and suggesting that the basin between the Petroleum Wharf and Boree Bunder be made into a deep water basin or a kind of dock for country craft. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th February 1896, reporting on the proposal to make a deep water basin in the position indicated in the Acting Collector of Customs's letter Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider that the Stone Bunder has served its purpose for many years and is now better protected than it was formerly from the force of the monsoon by the Ballard Pier and breakwater. Very little water is available at the N.-E. corner of the South Reclamation, the bottom being R. L. 76·00 or 4 feet above low water mark, and it cannot safely be deepened. The extension of the fencing is of doubtful necessity for the reasons given by the Traffic Manager, and, as it involves an expenditure of Rs. 10,677, cannot be undertaken until further experiences prove it to be necessary. As regards the suggestion that the area lying between the Petroleum Wharf and Boree Bunder be converted into a deep water basin for the use of country craft, it may be said that this would probably involve a very large expenditure. There are no complaints from the merchants interested, and it is a case in which nothing can be done until experience shows what the actual requirements are, consequent upon the changes recently made; but the question as regards the provision of such landing places and anchorage for native craft as may prove to be necessary should not be lost sight of.

Read letter from Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., Agents, Hall Line, dated 29th April 1896, saying that they learn from Captain Jones of the Haddon Hall that on the preceding morning, when swinging to the flood tide, the steamer struck the bottom or some obstruction, and they fear the vessel may have sustained some damage; and intimating that, as the steamer was moored in this position by Pilot Welch, they will hold the Trustees responsible. Read letter from Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., dated 21st May 1896, forwarding copy of the report made by the Lloyds Surveyour as to the state of the steamer when he examined her in the P. & O. Dock where she was docked for the purpose. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 23rd May 1896.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent informing Messre. Edward Bates & Co. that the Trustees, while regretting the accident that has occurred, are in no way liable for any damage that may have been sustained.

Submitted letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 158-G, dated 2nd May 1896, intimating, with reference to the Trustees' offer of Rs. 1,000 per annum for payment of interest on their foreshore securities, that the Controller-General refuses to accept it, but that the Bank of Bombay are now willing to pay the interest on these securities at the same rate of remuneration as they receive in the case of Government securities, whereby the yearly cost will be Rs. 1,508-8-11. The paper, having been circulated, was not read. Read Trustee's minutes thereon.

Resolution.—A reply shoul be sent, saying that the Trustees agree to pay the amount stated, viz., Rs. 1,508-8-11, on the understanding that, if Government decide to employ the bank to make the payment, the Trustees are willing to pay to Government commission at the rate from time to time or for the time being payable by Government to the bank for paying interest on the public debt.

Read memorandum by Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, dated 4th May 1896, saying that a nominal roll of the Port Trust establishment was printed in 1883; that since then nothing of the kind has been prepared; that it would greatly assist in considering claims for promotion, &c., to have such a list, and would be of advantage in other ways; that the Municipality publish a list annually, and the cost of 250 copies is Rs. 406: and forwarding copies of the last Port Trust list and of that published by the Municipality. Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee recommending the proposal for sanction and saying that the list might be corrected up to 1st June 1896 and that they prefer the Port Trust form on the whole, but columns showing date of birth and educational qualifications might be added.

Resolution.—The proposal to print 250 copies of a nominal roll of the establishment is approved. The form to be adopted is also approved. The roll should be corrected up to 30th June 1896.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 14th May 1896, forwarding a list of additional fittings required for the Anchor Hoy Grappler. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd May 1896, reporting that the various items required by the Port Officer will probably cost Rs. 225.

Resolution.—The fittings and additions, estimated to cost Rs. 225, are sanctioned. The amount is a charge to Capital and is debitable to the proposed new loan; meanwhile it may be met from the balance of the 11¼ lakh loan.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th May 1896, reporting that a fire took place on the 17th instant in cotton docras lying north of Arthur Basin and caused damage estimated at Rs. 200.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st May 1896, reporting that on the night of the 20th instant another fire broke out in one of the cotton jutthas at the Apollo Reclamation, which was immediately put out.

Revenue collections for 1896-97, as compared with those of 1895-96:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd May 1896.	Total from 1st April to 22nd May 1896.	For week ending 22nd May 1895.	Total from 1st April to 22nd May 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	16	165	24	165
" " out of harbour	24	170	19	168
" transported	14	97	13	96
" attended to	4	15	1	10
" warped.....	...	9	4	20

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·685	E	6	106·5	75·4	63	0·43	0·43	+0·34
Agra	29·657	SE	6	105·5	83·7	48	...	...	—0·02
Cawnpore	29·670	ENE	5	97·4	79·1	60	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·659	ESE	3	?	74·3	77	0·59	1·27	+1·20
Jhansi	29·637	SSE	7	108·2	86·7	39	0·02	0·02	—0·12
Jacobabad	29·554	NNE	4	115·1	86·5	34	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·671	WSW	21	92·3	82·5	72	..	...	...
Jeypore	29·681	Calm	5	108·3	82·3	40	..	...	—0·04
Ajmere	29·674	W	4	103·0	85·4	54	...	...	—0·03
Deesa	29·713	W	17	105·9	81·1	64	...	..	—0·02
Ahmedabad	29·711	WNW	4	104·4	81·6	65	...	0·02	...
Bhuj	29·699	WSW	22	93·6	79·9	63	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	29·730	WNW	16	103·3	78·4	61	...	..	—0·09
Veraval	29·736	W	11	91·7	83·2	81	...	..	..
Neemuch	29·745	W	5	102·9	82·6	59	...	...	—0·06
Indore	29·698	NW	8	102·6	79·6	59	...	...	—0·26
Saugor	29·600?	S	4	107·3	83·1	33	...	...	—0·09
Jubbulpore	29·655	WNW	6	109.0	83·1	43	...	..	—0·21
Hoshangabad	29·636	SSW	8	105·5	76·6	68	0·05	0·05	—0·16
Khandwa	29·703	NW	12	105·7	76·1	57	0·16	0·16	—0·08
Raipur	29·642	SSW	8	105·5	79·5	39	0·03	0·52	+0·29
Nagpur	29·692	Calm	10	102·8	77·1	53	...	0·46	—0·07
Amraoti	29·726	WSW	7	97·7	72·8	80	...	2·02	+1·68
Akola	29·710	W	10	100·3	74·7	70	...	0·01	—0·25
Surat	29·733	SSW	L	95·2	83·1	66	...	...	—0·17
Malegaon	29·744	WNW	7	95·4	74·1	79	0·86	1·44	+1·19
Bombay	29·791	NNW	8	89·7	76·6	89	1·78	1·87	+0·94
Poona	29·766	WNW	10	95·5	72·9	71	0·05	0·05	—0·48
Ahmednagar	29·774	N	8	85·9	70·4	82	0·20	1·11	...
Aurangabad	29·758	W	6	95·3	72·7	67	...	0·87	...
Sholapur	29·786	NW	8	89·2	74·0	60	...	0·44	+0·05
Ratnagiri	29·794	ENE	6	88·9	75·9	79	0·37	0·83	—1·25
Belgaum	29·792	W	12	84·2	69·3	82	0·07	0·97	+0·37
Goa	29·834	?	?	86·0	76·4	95	2·67	4·52	...
Karwar	29·832	SW	4	86·2	77·5	93	0·95	2·33	—0·64
Mangalore	29·832	ESE	2	87·8	74·9	87	2·05	2·19	—0·48
Calicut	29·831	E	8	87·2	75·0	86	1·01	1·01	—1·25
Cochin	29·829	C	M	88·7	76·1	87	0·12	0·32	—2·05
Bangalore	29·841	WSW	8	88·3	68·8	88	0·19	0·26	—0·31
Secunderabad	29·737	SW	6	96·2	76·3	60	...	0·12	—0·25
Masulipatam	29·727	WSW	11	105·2	79·1	88	0·33	0·52	+0·18
Bellary	29·785	W	4	97·2	77·3	49	..	...	—0·23
Cuddapah	29·779	NW	G	102·2	81·9	65	...	..	—0·46
Madras	29·772	SSW	7	96·0	82·5	65	...	...	—0·20
Coimbatore	29·818	W	4	95·1	73·8	68	...	...	—0·15
Trichinopoly	29·791	W	5	100·6	77·3	64	...	..	—0·17
Negapatam	29·793	SW	13	98·1	89·9	74	...	..	—0.17
Colombo	29·854	SE	15	84·9	75·0	86	0·17	0·36	—0·73
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=2·80 (2·88); G T H=2·87 (2·97); St G H=2·50 (2·6)); C P=1·78 (1·87).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Agra and Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Saugor, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut and Colombo, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa, Negapatam and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 22 at Karachi, and 18 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Jubbulpore, and the minimum similary so at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (2·67"), Mangalore (2·05"), and Bombay (1·78"), over an inch at Calicut (1·01"), light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Jhansi and Belgaum. A slight monsoon gradient has appeared on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, and conditions are favourable for rain all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay. Rain in local showers is also probably in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Ceylon and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Yesterday's telegram from Scychelles states "fresh south-south-east trades, moderate showers and lightning to south." The pressure difference between Scychelles and Aden is considerable, and strong monsoon appears to be blowing over the sea lying between those two places. The barometer observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that monsoon winds are increasing in force in the middle of the Arabian Sea.

The s. s. Rheinfels from Aden reports having experienced cyclonic storm from Latitude 16° 31" N., Longitude 61° 31' E. at noon on the 29th to Latitude 16° N., Longitude 63° E. at 4 p.m. on the 30th, wind varying from west-north-west to south-west with a heavy gale, very high confused sea, torrents of rain, thunder, lightning and violent squalls. The lowest barometer corrected was 29·34" in Latitude 16° N., Longitude 62° E. at 4 a.m. on the 30th of May.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure] has again changed rather irregularly, the principal alteration being a brisk rise over the North Punjaub and part of the Gangetic Plain. The readings are highest in the Andaman Sea and lowest on the Western Desert, while two shallow depressions have again shown, one over the east of the Central Provinces, and the second over Nowgong and Jhansi Districts. The winds are very irregular on the West Coast, and calms are being reported from Trivandrum and Cochin, easterly winds from Calicut, Mangalore, and Ratnagiri, and northerly to westerly winds from other ports. Elsewhere the wind directions are fairly normal. The temperature has fallen in most places, but particularly in the Punjab and over the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature is below normal over a large part of the country, most so in the North-West Provinces. The highest maximum is a hundred and fifteen degrees in Jacobabad. General rain has fallen in Burma, Lower Bengal, and on the West Coast, and scattered showers in other parts of the country, except Gujarat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. The pressure is unsteady, and the conditions are disturbed over the Arabian Sea to south-west of Malabar, but at the present it is doubtful if this is attributable to the feeble and irregular advance of the monsoon or to the development of another cyclonic disturbance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain A P Turner, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt and general and Mr J W Hepworth as a passenger.

THE s s Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (10th May), with a cargo of 7,725 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Beatrice, 1,442 tons, Captain J H Leasley, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon (17th May), brought a cargo of teak and cutch. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Ernest Simons, 2,162 tons, Captain LeTroadec, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Dr F Kronecker, Mr H P Deavin, Mr S D Billimoria, Mr and Mrs M Kensbron. For Singapore—Mr AugLe Larrain, Mr Syed Awad and Mr W Twis and child. For Batavia—Mr A Mayboon, Mr J Van Hygeren. For Samarang—Mr J Lomverse, Mr Stans Jynen. For Saigon—Mr Damoy. For Haiphong—Mr Conret, Mr and Mrs Ricardoni and child. For Hongknong—Mr Apo. For Yokohama—Mr A Den Arend, Mr. W E Leveson, Mr Toshima, Mr B Ariga. For different ports—20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 3.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A	E Simons	2162	Delacroix	China	3-6	E D Baillow
B	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	9-6	F Muir
C	Mohammadi	1232	Hardcastle	R S Ports	6-6	B & P S N Co
G	Setos	1153	Jacob	Zanzibar	11-6	F Hyer
K	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	521	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
M	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	13-6	H S Sidick
N	Osborne	2032	Rettie	Japan	7-6	Tata & Sons
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham
P	Muttra	2275	Turner		3-6	M M & Co
Q	Dunbeth	1472	Swanson	Venice		J M Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Ponani	552	Fakeera			Shepherd & Co
	Kalinadi	85	Cassum			Do.
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Shanon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
2	Persia	3547	Osbourne	Liverpool	10-6	W A G & Co
3	Port Elliot	2295	Patridge	Hull	10-6	J M A & Co
4	Letimbro		DeMarco		8-6	C Barboro
5	Sutlej	2103	Symon	Aden	5-6	P & O Co
7	M Valerie	4000	Felner	Trieste	7-6	A L S N Co
8	Java	1477	Kindal	Rangoon	16-6	M M & Co
9	Samoa	4507	Hansford	Antwerp		K Nixon
10	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkin	Karachi		E Bates & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Liverpool		E Bates
14	Scindia	2680	Menaevaring	Mombassa	5-6	M M & Co
16	Kurdistan	1529	Whitlock	Hamburg		Cursetji & Edulji
	MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.					
	Taif	1408				B & P S N Co
	Godaveri	182				B S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Iran (s)	Hughes	Newport, May 10.
	Nevasa (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	H. M. S. Redbreast	Martin	Colombo.
3	Fitzpatrick (s)	Greggano	Japan, &c.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdain	Persian Gulf.
	Ernest Simons (s)	Troadec	China, &c.
	Muttra (s)	Turner	Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
30	Clan Buchanan s	Barham	Liverpool, April 15.
	Ethiopia s	Mackinlay	Rangoon, May 27.
31	Senator s	Woodcock	Liverpool, May 1.
	Cyrus s	Simmon	Batoum, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamers Palamcotta, Kohinur and Lightning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
1	Eridan s	......	Colombo.
	Clan Mackenzie s	......	Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
30	Dilwara s	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—37 packages paper, etc, John Dickinson and Co; 10 cases medicine, Mohanlal Amersey and Co; 20 cases medicine, Vullabjee Bhica and Co; 25 cases oldtom, Treacher and Co; 18 cases medicine, etc., Eduljee Brothers; 7 packages paper, etc, Balcrustna Sazba and Co; 35 cases whisky, 134 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee; 105 cases oldtom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 26 cases provision, etc., Eduljee Ruttonjee and Brothers; 35 cases portwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 14 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Adurjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—99 drums methylated spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee: 10 bales paper, Nuzeraliy Heptoolabhoy; 23 cases glassware, Sally Mahomed Fazal.

Bangalore s—12 bales paper, Abdoolally Cassumjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bangalore s—37 cases brandy, Adurjee Eduljee; 1 base perfumed spirit, A M Sedder; 510 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 40 cases geneva, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—2 cases perfumed spirit, Tyabally Akbarally.

Poseidon s—165 bales paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 25 bales paper, Jaitha Dossa; 5 cases glass beads, Essoofbhoy Caderbhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Ganges s—25 cases glass beads, A. H. Karimbhoy.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Shannon s—75 cases genev., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—65 cases claret, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 56 cases brandy, 50 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 52 cases claret, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—21 cases beer, K. N. Curranee and Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Werneth Hall s—50 cases brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—1026 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 6 bales wool, and 12 bales goat hairs, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales wool, Jeena Vully; 525 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 63½ cwts dry ginger, Bharmul Poonsee.

Persia s—24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—17 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 170 cwts pepper, Bharmul Poonsee; 58 cwts olibanum, Miralibhoy Mooraj; 225 cwts gum, Veljee Passooo; 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Shannon s—11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 58 cwts coir ropes, Luckmidas Maneckchund; 1999 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay and Co; 62 cwts gum, Govindjee Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1 bale cotton fly, Luckmidas Fakir; 4717 cwts linseed, 4200 cwts castorseed, and 10 0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—2,001 cwts poppseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 117 bales cotton, dropping, and 183 bales cotton fly, Dewjee Veerjee; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 100 cwts gum, Societe General Mercantile Paris; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 26 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 8,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,120 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1,560 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kurdistan s—12 cases bristles, Steiner Hegerle and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Phœnix s—2,000 cwts poppyseed and 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—2,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dunbeth s—116 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—59 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 120 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 125 bales twist, P F Talati; 100 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 79 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

Pekin s—66 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Talati and Sons.

Osborne s—9 chests opium, Kullianmal Kustoormal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 62 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—233 bales cotton, Joohasmull Huribux.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Banconra s—94 bales cotton, D Ramcoover; 128 bales cotton, N Dhondoba and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Montanaro, Lt-Col, Bengal, 16th B I, on leave, from Cawnpore
Caulfield, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Matheran.

JUNE 3.

Phillips, Major, Bo, 19th B I, on duty, from Poona.
slett, Lt-Col, Bo, 8th Bo I, on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill to-day at the Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.
CORPUS CHRISTI DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 4.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL will remain open till 15th June. Good single and double rooms now available.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, a HOUSE-KEEPER, for a large Hotel in the Hills, from 35 to 40 years preferred. Must be European. Good pay, European climate and a permanent place. Apply with full particulars to Mrs. WUTZLER, Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie.

BEST NILGRIS TEA.—Broken Orange Pekoe, per lb. packet Re. 1-4. Orange Pekoe, Re. 1. Pekoe, Annas 12.—Pearse and Co.'s Mixture, Annas 10 per lb. —PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, GYMKHANA CHAMBERS. One suite of ROOMS, now available for European Gentleman or Family.—Also a small BUNGALOW, at Parel Tank Road. Apply to the SECRETARY, TATA SETTLEMENTS, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

AMRUTINE, the best Tonic for the Body and Brain. Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 1-4 per Bottle at Principal Chemists. Ask for testimonials—The AMRUTINE STORES, Dongri.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of Cargo and Coal are informed that the Undersigned have Steam Launches, Barges and Cargo Boats to hire. HASSONALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE & BROS., Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 8

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines even in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the Bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

ELECTRICITY.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 113 3-16, the other financial items being unchanged in price except French Rentes in Paris, which advanced ¼ per cent. to 101¾. £ 75,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England. In New York Silver was 68¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London 4·88¼ dollars.

On Friday the quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,190,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

The price of Rapeseed Brown was 30¾s. per 416 lbs., shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, tone of the market quiet; Linseed was 33¼s. per 416 lbs., this and next month shipment, to Dunkirk, business done with easier tone in the market.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales totalled 10,000 bales, of which 200 were East Indians. Spot prices showed no change, except in the single case of Mid.-Americans, in which there was an advance of 1-32d. to 4 3-32d., Arrivals were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales.

The price of Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday was 7 7-8 cents per lb. September Futures declined 10 points, to 6·94 cents; and December 11 points, to 6·83 cents.

Locally, Cotton continues quiet, and in but small request, prices being generally Re. 1 lower. Exporters to-day took 200 bales Bengal, at Rs. 164 to Rs. 168; 150 Mawa, at Rs. 182; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 207. The Mills purchased 100 Bengal, at Rs. 164; 100 Barsi, at Rs. 184¼; and 200 Karachi, at Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been quiet markets, and only a small business has been done. *Linseed* has declined 1 anna, being quoted at Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt., while all other prices are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	11,303	bales.
Wheat...	23,815	cwts.
Linseed	18,742	,,
Rapeseed	5,478	,,
Poppyseed	3,434	,,
Groundnuts	1,856	,,
Castorseed	2,202	,,
Rice	2,905	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, and no business worth mentioning has passed to-day.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning the market was steady at 1s. 1 29-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry both ways was very limited, and but little business was reported, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2d.	,,
Francs do.	1·47¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were firm, and opened at 110 for Money and 109 13-16 for Account, having closed on the same level.

SHARES have been quiet, and in Mill Scrip alone some changes have taken place in prices. Hyderabad are Rs. 25 higher; Currimbhoy and Framjee Petit, Rs. 20 each; China, Rs. 15; Alliance, 10; Swadeshi, Rs. 7½; David, Khatao Makunjee, Lukhmidass Khimjee, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each; Hindustan and Jewraj Balloo are Rs. 5 each lower.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·749
Temperature of the Air..................................degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)......	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)....................................degrees	8·97
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).......................	82·8
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, SW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	182
Fall of Rain..	0·39
Total fall during month	0·38
" " year	0·55
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 3rd	1·48

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	43,000	30	45,030
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62).	14	305	..	319
For previous 20 weeks of half-year..	72,629	4,99,003	1,451	5,73,083
Total for 21 weeks...	74,629	5,42,003	1,481	6,18,113
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,861	35,287	42	38,190
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	303	..	331
Total to corresponding date do.	61,363	4,81,454	1,389	5,44,206

Increase for the week ....Rs. 6,840
Ditto to date .... ,, 73,907

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	168	2	253
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	30,59,594	55,90,901	1,25,969	87,76,464
Total for 21 weeks..	31,98,594	58,70,901	1,29,969	91,99,464
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,21,922	3,95,771	2,311	5,23,004
Per mile of Ry do.	75	236	1	312
Total to corresponding date do.	30,60,250	78,14,756	1,10,332	1,09,85,488

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,00,004
Ditto. to date .... ,, 17,86,024

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	98,000	3,10,000	4,000	4,12,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	672	9	894
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	22,64,690	51,30,675	86,434	74,81,799
Total for 21 weeks...	23,62,690	54,40,675	90,434	78,93,799
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,368	4,26,040	1,598	5,31,006
Per mile of Ry do.	224	924	4	1,152
Total to corresponding date do.	22,21,084	62,84,023	74,906	85,80,013

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,19,006
Ditto to date.............. ,, 6,86,214

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th May, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,73,448	5,88,677	5,179	7,67,304
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles..	...	...	...	7,85,208

Decrease ....Rs. 17,904

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RAMSAY—SUTHERLAND—June 3, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bombay, by Rev. Thos. H. Greig, William Ramsay, third son of Mr. George Ramsay, B. B. & C. I. R., Parel, to Elizabeth (Lizzie), eldest daughter of Mr. G. A. Sutherland, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Mills. (Home papers please copy.)

DEATH.

BAXTERNA—At Chota Buildings, Grant Road, Dhunjeeshaw, the youngest son of the late Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, aged 25. Funeral to take place, at 3 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COMMELINE—May 27 at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain F H B Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers, of a son.

GOWENLOCK—May 27, at Tukvar, the wife of George A Gowenlock, of a son.

HOLT—May 21, at Landour, the wife of Surgeon-Captain R H E G Holt, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—BROOKS—May 12, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Arthur A Blair, George Stanley Clarke, of Simla, to Florence Olivia Sophia Brooks, eldest daughter of Thomas Edward Brooks, of Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

GOWENLOCK—May 28, at Tukvar, Alfred Hargraves, the infant son of George Alfred and Julie Kate Gowenlock.

GOODALL—May 29, at Calcutta, Edwin Benjamin Goodall, Attorney-at-Law, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

THE business community of Bombay may be excused if they take more than an academic interest in the prospects of the cotton industry in China and Japan. The competition of the Japanese spinning mills has reduced the imports of Indian yarn from four million and a-half of candies in 1891 and eight million and a-quarter in 1892 to two millions and a-third in 1894 and one million and a-third last year. The *Japan Mail* points out that the mill-owners in India had during that period a margin of 7½ per cent. wherewith to meet freight and pay the three per cent. import duty, that being the increased cost of the raw material to the Japanese millowners who care to import and pay three per cent. duty on it when landed. The duty on imported cotton has recently been abolished, so that the margin which formerly existed has been reduced to four and a-half per cent. The real factor working in favour of the Japanese mills is, however, the greater cheapness and the greater efficiency of the labour which they employ. As the same paper notes, the Japanese cotton mills turn out double the quantity of yarn per spindle that is turned out in England, and thirty to forty per cent. more than is turned out in Bombay. The Japanese operatives work eleven and a-half hours, and with one shift the mills are kept at work for twenty-three hours out of every twenty-four. That is not all; the Japanese employ female and child labour to an extent undreamed of in India or in Lancashire. The spinning factories of Osaka employ 16,785 female operatives to 6,207 males; the hours of work range from eleven hours to eleven hours fifteen minutes for men and women and children alike. The Asaka Sanitary Society has tabulated the figures which show that children above ten work 11h. 10m., while one hundred and twenty-one children below ten work 11h. 15m. It is said that the sanitary authorities are much perturbed by the excessive hours of the working day which for children are very injurious, impairing their health and stunting their growth. Employers are wanted to set narrower limits to the hours of labour. There appears, however, to be no question of a Japanese Factory Act to enforce such a limit, and as the present system which keeps the machinery going for twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four, yields dividends ranging from eighteen to twenty-eight per cent., it is not to be expected that the mill-owners will of their own motion take any step calculated to diminish their profits. There is no difficulty in finding men and women and children to work eleven hours a day and more. The Australian ideal of eight hours play, eight hours work, and eight bob a day, has not yet penetrated to Japan, where the wages of a skilled workman are fourpence and of a woman twopence a day.

Now let us turn our attention to China, and especially to Shanghai, in order to see what is the probability of the realisation of the hopes which prompted the insertion of the second clause of Article VI. of the Treaty of Shimonoseki. "All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds, and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon exactly the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China." The last Consular Trade report of Mr. J. H. Longford, prepared in Tokyo, summarises with great ability and recognised authority the leading features of the Japanese foreign trade. He notes that the great development of that trade in recent years suggests a comparison formerly never thought of with the foreign trade of China. With the exception of Shanghai, the five principal open ports of China have no record comparable to that of either Yokohama or Kobe; the trade of the former exceeds and that of the latter nearly equals the aggregate of the five. The foreign trade of Shanghai in 1895, however, amounted to 183 million dollars, while that of Yokohama was 141 millions and Kobe 101⅓ millions. Ten years ago the foreign trade of Shanghai was ten million dollars less than that of Yokohama now. This shows that the foreign trade of Japan is increasing at a far greater ratio than the foreign trade of China. Nevertheless, it seems to Mr. Longford that the Japanese exports of yarn to China will be seriously affected by the operation of the clause above quoted, which under the most favoured interpretation secures to all foreigners the right to establish factories in China. In his view the ultimate effect must be that the Chinese market for yarn will be closed against the outturn of the mills in Japan. The passage in the Report bearing on this momentous problem will repay perusal:—"Preparations are already being made by foreigners to establish several spinning factories in Shanghai, and Japanese capitalists have, as has been already stated in this report, entered in the same field. Factories in Japan have no prospect whatsoever of being able to compete in the China market with those properly conducted in Shanghai. The latter have always at hand an abundant supply of raw material, which the Japanese have to procure from abroad. They will also be free from the burdens of freight, marine insurance, and duty—duty which may have to be twice paid—on the export of the raw material from China, and on the import of the yarn into China. And they will also have at command an even more abundant supply of labour, at least as cheap as the cheapest in Japan; inferior to the latter in intelligence, perhaps, but superior in strength, docility, faith in observing agreements, and perhaps in endurance. With these advantages, added to the almost equally important one of experienced and economical foreign management, factories in Shanghai can afford to laugh at competition from spinners in Japan, and the golden visions so warmly cherished only a year ago by the latter of the speedy coming of the day when they should supply all China with yarn are now entirely gone." This impartial authority, writing in Tokyo, and by no means disposed to undervalue the excellent business capacity of the people among whom he resides, sees no prospect of Japanese factories established in Shanghai successfully competing with factories established under European management, which he considers more economical and more efficient. He is confident that unless the Japanese greatly improve their system of management so as to make it less expensive than the European, they will have to give way, or else be satisfied with much smaller returns than they can easily obtain in their own country.

This view is, however, contested by Europeans in Yokohama, who certainly have no interest in predicting success for Japanese enterprise in this particular direction. The *Japan Mail*, while admitting that the Chinese will have every inducement to tax the foreign mills in Shanghai indirectly by enhancing the likin or local duty on cotton to make good the loss of customs on imported yarns, and estimates the enhanced price of cotton from this cause at 14 per cent., maintains that the Japanese mills can hold their own with mills under European management. The Japanese mills now with two shifts work twenty-three hours per diem, and pay larger dividends than those of India or Lancashire. That is evidence of energetic management. The statement that Chinese labour is cheaper and more to be depended upon than Japanese is distinctly challenged. The wages of coolies in both countries is about the same, and probably so will be that of men working in Chinese and Japanese mills. But while two-thirds of the hands in Japan are women working for half the wages of men, in China female labour in mills does not exist. This element of economy will enable the mills in Japan to compete with the mills established in China by Japanese and other foreign capital. Added to that the enhanced likin on China-grown cotton will probably handicap the Shanghai millowner by about six per cent., as against the yarn spun in Japan. The outlook for the foreign factories established under the Shimonoseki Treaty is not, therefore, very brilliant, whether they be run by Japanese or Europeans. The outlook is so uninviting from the known jealousy of the Chinese officials of such undertakings, that the Japanese projectors of one large mill in Shanghai abandoned the undertaking after land had been purchased and costly machinery ordered from Europe. It results from all this that neither in Japan nor Shanghai is the future of the cotton trade free from doubt and difficulty. There is still ample scope for Bombay enterprise in the Far East.

THE question of the right of the Municipality to expend its balance of loans on works other than those specified when the loans are raised is not the only one upon which Counsel's opinion will be laid before the Corporation at the meeting for the current month. The advice of Mr. Basil Lang, the Advocate-General, and of Mr. Inverarity has been obtained on a phase of the question of set-backs which is of considerable interest to property owners. The right of keeping buildings abutting on public streets to a certain alignment is very properly vested in the Commissioner. But in the very nature of things the right cannot always be exercised to the full extent. It sometimes happens that a right of requiring a set-back arises when by reason of adjoining houses not having yet become amenable to the set-back provisions, it can, without detriment, and, indeed in some cases, with positive advantage to public interests, be deferred until some future time. The right is one that cannot be waived by prescription, and the owners are given to understand that the set-backs are only deferred (generally at their own request) and will be carried out when that step is deemed desirable in the public interest. It has been the custom to make these points clear by taking agreements from the owners by which they undertook that they would on the happening of a future contingency, such as the set-back of the adjoining building, give up their land to the Corporation at a rate fixed in the agreement and remove all unauthorized work at their own expense and without claiming any compensation for it from the Municipality: and also that, in case of their selling before the happening of the contingency, they would procure their purchaser to enter into similar covenants with the Municipality. In May 1893, the Standing Committee resolved that "in future, all agreements relating to set-backs should only be agreed to upon the basis of the Municipality taking over possession of the land and the unauthorized erections thereon at such price for the land as may be agreed on between the Municipality and the reputed owner, and leasing such land and erections at a rental to be fixed by the Municipal Commissioner."

This alteration removed the chief objection to the old method—that in case of the owner selling his property, the only remedy against the purchaser who refused to act on the vendor's agreement with the Municipality would be an action for damages against the vendor only. The owners thus become for the time tenants of the Municipality, their lease being annually renewable. The question has arisen whether by such a departure from the strict procedure laid down by the law, the transaction did not become one regulated by the provisions of the Act in regard to the acquisition of property, and therefore requiring the sanction either of the Corporation or the Standing Committee. To the first part of this question Counsel have replied in the negative. They hold that the transaction does not come under the acquisition of property clauses, since the printed form of the purchase and lease shows that what really is done is for an agreement to be made in order to prevent the Commissioner enforcing the set-back sections. They consider, however, that in such an agreement for purchase of land the provisions of section 90 of the Act apply, and that the sanction of the Corporation is necessary in cases of the price being over Rs. 1,000, and the sanction of the Standing Committee when under that amount. On the other hand, they do not think that when an agreement for allowing the owner to retain his building in his own occupation as a tenant pending enforcement of the set-back is made, such agreement under the new system necessitates the sanction of the Standing Committee or Corporation as creating a lease for more than a year or more than three years. They point out that a lease from year to year is determinable at the end of the first as well as any subsequent year, and that, therefore, the leases executed between the Municipality and the owning tenant are not for more than twelve months, and require no sanction from the Standing Committee or Corporation. In a country where litigation is rampant, legal safeguards have to be introduced in civic as well as commercial affairs, and the plan that has been followed has no doubt saved the Corporation from many a law suit. It is satisfactory to learn that it is well within the power of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to enter upon these agreements with owners—a purely administrative work—without having to refer to the Corporation. If the latter course was followed a great deal of time would be lost in hearing the imaginary grievances of individual owners, desirous of being exempted from the operations of a very necessary Municipal provision.

A REMARKABLE feature of the report of the Indian Tea Association, just published, is the reply therein made to the recent observations of the British Consul at Khorassan, Mr. Ringler Thomson, regarding the trade in Indian tea in Persia. Mr. Thomson in his last Consular report stated that there was no doubt a very large quantity of cheap bad tea came from the Indian markets, and that brought to Meshed was of the vilest description, and probably damaged stuff, which had been subjected to firing a second time. This statement was not allowed to remain unchallenged. Requiring in the opinion of the Committee a most careful investigation, they accordingly addressed a series of interrogatories to the Consul. They enquired by what route the tea arrived in the country, and how it was packed, a request being also made for samples if they could be supplied, in order to enable the Committee to trace its origin. Mr. Thomson, in reply, reiterated his charges, and forwarded to the Committee of the Association four samples of what he had described as very bad tea. Of these four, all but one were admittedly worthless, the value of the fourth, the only one fit for consumption, being estimated at not more than 7 annas per lb., although selling in Persia at Re. 1-4-0. The Committee then directed its attention to the discovery of where and by whom this worthless tea is shipped to Persia. It is quite clear, say they, it does not come from Calcutta, and they have received a letter from a leading firm of brokers there stating that, although a very considerable quantity of sound high-class tea had been shipped from that market to Persia, for some seasons past, they desired to place on record their statement as brokers for the largest buyers for the Persian market, that, so far as they knew, no unsound tea had ever been shipped from Calcutta. A reference in the letter from the British Vice-Consul at Meshed to Kangra led the Committee to place themselves in communication with the Kangra Valley Planters' Association, who supplied them with some interesting information as to the mode of manufacture and adulteration resorted to by Native planters in that district, and it appeared likely that this tea was sent to Bombay for shipment to Persia together with inferior and adulterated tea from other districts with possibly a good admixture of low-class China tea. Bombay therefore becomes the scape-goat. One would have thought that after the remarkable ingenuity displayed in Calcutta in the manipulation of whisky, merchants in that city would have been able to avoid troubling Bombay in the matter of tea. Indeed, it is not yet proved that Bombay has had anything at all to do with the matter, and it does not seem likely that the Tea Association will demonstrate our guilt in this particular case. It is to be hoped, however, that the Commissioner will not relax its efforts, for the tea-trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is represented at two millions of pounds. The export of worthless stuff will destroy what is fast becoming an important branch of trade.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Redbreast, Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Martin, sailed, on Tuesday evening, for Colombo.

COMPLAINING of house accommodation at Mahableshwar, a correspondent writes:—"As all the good properties on the hill are rapidly falling into the hands of Rajahs and Native Chiefs, there will soon be no European house-holders here."

THE gross increase in the assessment of Bombay town and island during the first quarter of 1896 was Rs. 2,23,423, this being in respect to 133 new properties and 163 previously existing properties. Of these latter the odd 63 are returned as properties formerly assessed as lands now built upon. On the other hand, the assessment of some 265 properties was reduced at a total loss of eighty thousand rupees on the rateable value of the city. The net result of the quarter's work was to increase the rateable value by Rs. 1,43,340, making a net increase in the various taxes amounting to Rs. 5,536.

IN reference to the complaints that have been made respecting the length of time that roads are "up" for drainage purposes, Mr. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, has, by direction of the Corporation, forwarded a statement to the Commissioner, showing the streets and lanes open for drainage on April 29. In forwarding the statement, Mr. Smith says: "The sixth and seventh columns in each statement show the facilities afforded to prevent, as far as possible, inconvenience to the public. It has never been my custom to postpone the road repairs of any portion of a street until the drains are laid in the whole length of such street. On the contrary, as soon as a stretch of pipes is laid from one man-hole to the next and the trench filled and consolidated, that trench is always at once made over to the Road Department for repairing the surface."

OUR statement regarding Mr. F. W. Stevens' visit to Calcutta the other day was somewhat misleading. It should have read: "The Special Committee appointed to consider the questions of repairs to the Calcutta Town Hall, recommends that Mr. Stevens, the architect, be engaged, at a cost of Rs. 1,500, to go to Calcutta and advise whether the present Town Hall can be satisfactorily altered and improved, or whether it would be better to build a new Town Hall."

THE E. I. Railway earnings, for week ending 23rd May, were Rs. 10,07,988, miles open 1,699·70, per mile open Rs. 593. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 11,26,656, miles open 1,669·08, per mile open Rs. 675. Increase, miles open 30·62. Decrease earnings Rs. 1,18,668, per mile open Rs. 82. From 1st Jan. 1896 to 23rd May 1896, earnings Rs. 2,29,60,025. From 1st Jan. 1895 to 24th May 1895, earnings Rs. 2,33,74,787. Decrease, earnings Rs. 4,14,762.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd May was 280 against 305 and 361 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 68. There were 71 deaths from cholera, against 86 and 119 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 50. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against three in previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus against *nil* in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 90 and 21 respectively, against 98 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·3 per mile per annum, against 26·6 the mean of the last five years.

MR. BALFOUR presided on May 8, at the Hotel Metropole, over the Annual Civil Service dinner, and in giving the toast "Prosperity to the Civil Service," paid an eloquent tribute to the important administrative work that is carried on by the permanent officials of the various Government Departments, no matter what political party might happen to be in power. The position which the Civil Service held in this country was, he believed, largely due to the traditions that had grown up in it, which forbade Civil Servants to intervene in Parliamentary politics or to attempt to arrogate to themselves powers which they could not usefully employ.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby:—

Persimmon	1
St. Frusquin	2
Earwig	3

Eleven horses ran. Regret was scratched.

LATEST BETTING.

JUNE 2, 4-30 P.M.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

11 to 8 on St. Frusquin.
4 to 1 against Persimmon.
10 to 1 against Teufel.
100 to 8 against Regret.
20 to 1 against Gulistan.
25 to 1 against Earwig.
33 to 1 against Bradwardine.
40 to 1 against Knight of Thistle.
50 to 1 against Bay Ronald.
66 to 1 against Spook.
100 to 1 against Merchiston.
100 to 1 against Yorker.
(Above greatly delayed in transmission.)

DERBY SCRATCHINGS.

JUNE 2, 6 P.M.

Sir J. Blundell Maple has scratched Yorker for the Derby.

The Duke of Westminster has announced that he will not run Regret in the Derby unless it rains before to-morrow.

THE MOSCOW DISASTER.

JUNE 3.

Careful estimates of the losses in the Moscow disaster show that two thousand seven hundred people were killed.

The disaster was due to a complete absence of police arrangements.

The unfortunate people fell pell-mell in great hollows in the vicinity of the booths, where the food presents were spread, and were trampled to death by the surging mass.

THE BOERS ARMING.

The first Fort in the hills to the south of Pretoria is being rapidly built by the Boers under the supervision of a German engineer.

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour announced that a telegram had just been received from the Government of India asking that no final decision be taken regarding the cost of the Indian Contingent at Suakin until Her Majesty's Government had heard the views of the Indian Government.

Mr. Balfour said that the discussion on Lord George Hamilton's Resolution would, therefore, be postponed.

THE SILVER PARTY IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

It is believed that the Silverites have a majority in the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and possibly also in the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

BURMA FOREST SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Burma Forest Service, in the interests of public service, will be permanently strengthened from date by the following transfers from other Provinces:—Messrs. Ruther, Clutterbuck, Grenfill, Lovegrove, Perne, and Lawson. Four Deputy Conservatorships will be transferred from the Indian to Provincial Services, one being filled by Mr. Marshall, of the Madras Service, while the rest will cause promotion on town transfer to Quetta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 2.

Mail steamers Victoria from Australia and Ravena from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	31 3-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication between Bissao and Bolama interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	3	2	40 p.m.	...	17
Suez	3	3	0 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	45	—	4
„ Karachi	...	29	—	3
„ Madras	...	34	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 2.

10 p.m.	85·1

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 3.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	83·9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE East Indian Railway Company have received the formal sanction for the construction of the first section of the Grand Chord line from Moghalsarai to the Soane, including the bridge over that river. The section onwards to Gya has not yet been surveyed in detail.

THE Mushkaf-Bolan Railway will probably be opened for general traffic in September.

WE regret to hear from Quetta that General Sir James Browne, the Grovernor-General's Agent, has been seriously ill with an acute attack of gout. He is now said to be progressing favourably towards recovery, but has not yet been pronounced convalescent. It is believed that he will take leave home as soon as he is equal to travelling.

IT is understood that the Bengal and Nagpur Railway Company now intend to build a terminus of their own, opposite Garden Reach, instead of having a joint station with the E. I. R. at Howrah.

MR. BEIGHTON, District Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergannahs, now on furlough, has definitely decided to retire from the service.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the use of the plot of ground opposite the present building for the erection thereon of a new Town Hall and Municipal Office. It is not yet known whether the Municipality will avail itself of the sanction.

ON Sunday morning the bodies of a young European and a young Mahomedan woman were found side by side in a house in Damzen's Lane. It is to be believed that they committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

THE Afghan-Baluch Boundary Commission reached Quetta on the morning of the 29th ultimo. The last task of the Commission was to march 317 miles in 15 days across the desert in the very hottest part of the year, but in spite of the frightful heat all arrived well. After making up accounts at Quetta Captain McMahon goes to Simla.

THE troops moving down in relief from Chitral arrived at Chakdara on Sunday morning, all well. The whole movement has been carried through without a shot being fired, which must be extremely satisfactory to the Government of India, who have thus shown that direct communication with Chitral can be maintained without opposition by the local tribesmen.

THE season report for last week states that as regards Bengal there was good general rain except in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where more moisture is wanted. Indigo, sugarcane and other crops in the ground are doing well. In the Punjab cattle continue dying of starvation in Hissar and parts of Kurnal, and fodder is now scarce in all districts. In Rajputana the harvest is reported poor in Merwara and Jaisulmere. In Cental India moderate rain fell in six districts of Gwalior: 26,000 persons are employed on relief works in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Bagelkhand, and 277,000 are on relief in one shape or another in these Provinces.

MR. HERBERT, Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, who has been officiating as Manager of the Burma State Railways, rejoins his appointment this week, but proceeds very shortly on three months' leave.

THE rules for regulation of the concession admissible to Volunteers called out for military service have been published. They are in accordance with the Act passed this year, under which Volunteers receive pay, allowances, wound pensions, &c., similar to those authorised for British troops. It is further provided that when a corps is called out there shall be issued to the commanding officer the sum of thirty-two rupees for each Volunteer assembling with the corps, to be applied for the provision of necessaries, and the residue left at the end of the month shall be paid to each individual. On the release of the corps from service each Volunteer will receive sixteen rupees in addition to his pay and allowances. It will be optional for Volunteers to accept either of the sums mentioned.

IT is understood to be intended that in future the Chitral reliefs shall be biennial. This year it was desirable that the troops who had had a hard time on fatigue duty in building the fortified posts at Drosh and Chitral itself should be relieved, and it was also most important from a political point of view that the new road should be used. There seems every reason to suppose that British officers will now be able to go to and from Chitral without molestation under escort of the Dir levies.

WHEN the small-bore rifle came into general use, writes a contemporary, attention was drawn to the fact that the penetration power of the metal-covered bullet was so great trees of fair size could be pierced through and through, while mud walls could be breached or cut down by volleys at short ranges. One began to think that modern warfare would be more terrible than ever, as the ordinary "cover" which the soldier had been accustomed gratefully to avail himself of would be found but threadpaper. However, a practical trial of the Lee-Metford in the field demonstrated that its bullet had no stopping-power, and an urgent demand was at once made for a new bullet. This is now on the eve of introduction, and whether it be of the English or Indian pattern its powers of penetration will probably be no greater, if indeed so great as those of the Martini bullet. The new pellet will "set up" when it meets any hard substance and its onward course will consequently be checked. It will give such a shock to the man or horse unhappily in the line of its flight, that its stopping-power will be quite effective; but it will no longer be equal to passing through trees or walls. The soldier may once more use with confidence the cover to which he trusted when a bigger bullet was in common use; but at the same time, he must remember that if he is hit the wound will be far more severe than when the earlier pattern of metal-covered pellet was employed. Cavalry must also note that a bullet which "sets up" on impact will effectually stop horses in their charge, just as it will knock over ghazis or dervishes.

DURING the first quarter of this year the quantity of salt of every description cleared from Calcutta amounted to 24,00,904 maunds, against 27,75,361 maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,97,442 maunds in the corresponding period of last year. The duty levied realised Rs. 54,88,437, a falling off of nearly four lakhs on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. There was, however, a large increase in the sale of locally-made salt in the period under review, reaching nearly 9,000 maunds on the preceding year's record. An increase in the quantity of saltpetre salt removed from the refineries was registered, the amount being 12,134 maunds as compared with 8,897 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the Buxar district has grown from 2,999 maunds in the first three months of last year to 33,347 maunds in the first quarter of the present year.

A PERUSAL of the interesting article from the pen of Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, which appears in another column, will, we think, convince most competent observers that he has unearthed the birthplece of Buddha. Dr. Waddell, of course, is careful to give credit to whom it is due, and lays more stress upon the discoveries of his predecessors in this enquiry than upon his own. It is, however, only fair to him to point out that he has succeeded where all have hitherto failed, many of whom had at least as many advandtages as he had. The importance of the discovery cannot be exaggerated and there seems no doubt that in the district indicated in the Nepalese Terai, as Dr. Waddell says, we are "on" on the verge of one of the most important Indian archæological finds of the century."

A STORM of great violence burst over Chittagong and neighbouring Hill Tracts on Wednesday, 27th ult. morning. Considerable damage was done to some of the houses occupied by the railway colony at Pahurtali, and the destruction of old trees on the Trunk Road was phenomenal. The running of the night train between Chandpur and Chittagong was interrupted; and two saloon carriages for the use of the inspectorial staff were blown by the sheer force of the wind for several miles and wrecked at the temporary terminus.

THE Allahabad paper says: When the discussion was proceeding on the Cotton Duties Bill certain Indian mill-owners protested against the sections which left the hand-loom weaver free to follow his calling without the burden of an excise duty on his cloth. It was alleged that the handloom competition would most seriously affect the prosperity of the mills and that the village-weaver would eventually have things all his own way. The arguments advanced in support of this view were far from convincing, and the general public certainly remained incredulous as to the danger which threatened the power-loom. As we noted some time ago, several new mills are being started on the Bombay side, native capitalists showing great eagerness to invest their money, and now in the Punjab the Amritsar Cotton Mills Company is being floated with a capital of five lakhs. Eight out of the nine directors are native bankers and traders, and nearly half the capital has been subscribed privately. Spinning and weaving are both to be undertaken, 15,000 spindles and 150 looms being erected. But the paragraph in the prospectus which should attract most attention runs as follows:—"Cotton spinning and weaving by hand being an important industry in the district, there will be no difficulty about obtaining plenty of skilled labour." Here, then, we have a proposal to start a mill in a district, where the hand-loom weaver is very much in evidence, and it is believed that he will supply the labour required. Presumably the promoters know what they are about, and they, at least, do not share the apprehension of the Bombay and Cawnpore mill-owners as regards hand-loom competition. It will be interesting to watch thie experiment of cotton spinning and weaving in the Punjab, particularly as the waste lands reclaimed by the Chenab Irrigation project are yielding the raw material in abundance.

A STORY which seemed to show that the Government of India in the Public Works Department had behaved in a harsh and unfeeling manner towards one of their officers, who had applied for leave, has been circulating in the newspapers. As the tale was told originally, writes the *Pioneer*, it was made to appear that the officer, under orders of transfer from the Punjab to the East Coast Railway, received a telegram summoning him home to the bedside of a near relative who was believed to be dying. He telegraphed, it was said, to Simla asking for leave, and in anticipation of its being granted started for Bombay. He expected apparently to get orders permitting him to sail or directing him to proceed onwards to Madras. As he got neither he again telegraphed to Simla, stating that he was sailing, and asking that if leave were refused a wire should be sent to await him at Aden. The story concluded with the assertion that he was duly stopped at Aden, and had to return by the next mail. The true facts, as revealed by inquiry, are very different. The officer concerned wrote demi-officially to the Director-General of Railways, asking for leave. In reply a telegram was sent to Bombay stating that it could not be granted as all leave was stopped except on medical certificate. He was advised, however, to make formal application to the Government, the idea being of course, that the special circumstances of his case should be considered. This telegram missed him, for some unknown reason, and the next that was heard from him was his intimation that he had sailed and his request to be communicated with at Aden. A telegram was then sent to that place *granting him his leave.* So far as is known he must have arrived in England by this time, as he left Bombay on the 9th ultimo, and he has certainly not notified his return to that port.

THE Shillong paper describes a very disagreeable state of affairs as resulting in that pleasant station from a slight outbreak of cholera. A few deaths from this cause last month were sufficient to cause a panic, and the Kassias with one accord bolted from the station, servants left their situations, the Club was destitute of the billiard-markers, and for several days it was impossible to get a coolie for love or money. The fatal epidemic of ten years ago is still fresh in the minds of the people, and now, on the first appearance of this dread disease, they flee like rats from a doomed ship.

A BELATED Blue Book on Armenian affairs has been issued giving official correspondence from December, 1881 to 1893. There are in it several contradictions of statements telegraphed to "The Daily News" in the trying times to which it refers, especially as to the number of prisoners in custody in the early part of 1892. The consuls who accepted the Turkish contradictions at that time were not long afterwards themselves forwarding narratives of Turkish misgovernment. Consul Graves wrote in October, 1892: Wherever there is even a suspicion only of a Mussulman having been murdered by Christians, the latter are arrested wholesale. A score of men, sometimes the whole able-bodied male population of a village, the majority of whom are presumably innocent, are frequently left in prison for months during the interminable judicial inquiries and delays which follow. The wholesale imprisonment of Armenians on the pretext of their complicity in the affairs of the seditious placards is the theme of many despatches. The consuls were then no longer apologists for the Turks, and Lord Rosebery did not mince matters in his communications to Constantinople. On July 3, 1893, he telegraphed to Sir A. Nicolson: Her Majesty's Government cannot wait for result of proceedings of Court of Cassation. The Sultan is evidently determined to add to the cruel farce already perpetrated at Angora another mock condemnation. Every additional day, however, that passes over the heads of these innocent prisoners is a new injustice." It seems that Lord Rosebery said the same thing on the same day to the Turkish Ambassador. He said that when his Excellency had nothing to tell him except that the Sultan had promised to pardon the Armenian professors should the decision of the Court of Cassation be unfavourable, he expressed great impatience.

To a certain degree most metals will weld at temperatures considerably below their melting points, at which we, therefore, have to presume them to be in a semi-liquid state. Alloys are formed under similar circumstances, and Mr. Walthere Spring has shown that not even actual contact is required for this purpose. For instance, lumps of copper and of zinc, a slight distance apart from one another, united to brass. If we explain this observation, with Mr. Spring, by the plausible assumption of a volatilisation of both constituents from the solid state, we really introduce another factor, and can dispense with the semi-liquid state, although the one phenomenon does not exclude the other. But we need not strain our imagination to conceive partial fusion. The molecules of solid bodies need not all vibrate with the same velocity at a certain average temperature. A complete uniformity of temperature does certainly not exist, and welding may be due to molecules which are substantially warmer than the bulk of the metal, whilst other particles may, at the same time, still be at a lower temperature. This explanation is independent of the chemical nature of the body, and should generally apply to bodies which can bear a certain heating without undergoing chemical decomposition. According to this view, a solid is not a finished mass incapable of changing its shape.

MR. ASQUITH, M.P., speaking at Trowbridge, on May 9, said he had never taken a pessimistic view of the General Election of last year, because the majority of the Tory party in the House of Commons was altogether disproportionate to their majority of votes in the country, and because he had always felt that a very short experience would bring home to the electorate the delusiveness of the hopes they were encouraged to entertain. The raid into the Transvaal at the beginning of the year was inflicting irreparable injury and dishonour on British interests in South Africa. The Opposition had hitherto advisedly forborne from hostile comment, not because they thought the policy of the Government had been uniformly either wise or adroit in its methods, but because they had been in complete sympathy with what they had understood to be its purpose and spirit. He regretted to say that, from what took place the previous night in the House of Commons, they seemed to see indications at least of a falling off from the strong and consistent line which the Government had hitherto pursued. Mr. Asquith proceeded to condemn the Agricultural Rating Bill, as a measure of gross and glaring inequality, which would, in the long run, chiefly benefit the landlords, and the Education Bill as a scheme to discourage and thwart Board schools and favour and promote denominational schools.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT JEDDAH.

THE latest authenticated news received in Bombay confirms the statement that the two murderers were Abdul Rahim and Abdul Rahiman. It has been also ascertained that both are Khojas, but they do not belong to this city. They are supposed to have come from Mahuwa, in the Bhownuggar District. The Bombay police made enquiries at the Pilgrim Department, but they found nothing on the register to throw any light regarding the murderers. The names of the accomplices as mentioned in the latest authenticated report are: (1) Syed Mahomed Vaez; (2) Mahomed Taki valad Mahomed Jaffer; and (3) Tasaduk Hoosein valad Vazirali. Syed is a native of Kerbella. He is of Persian extraction, and was born at Kerbella. He was a preacher by profession. He came to Bombay about five months back, and was a guest of the late Aga Jangishah, who treated him very kindly and gave him pecuniary assistance. Before Aga Jangishah left Bombay for a pilgrimage to the holy places in Arabia, Syed Vaez proposed to accompany him. The nobleman, however, declined to take him with him on the ground that he took his zenana also to Mecca. This non-compliance with his request greatly inflamed the man, who vowed revenge on Aga Jangishah. After Aga Jangishah had left Bombay he was heard to say that his Highness will have to suffer heavily for his refusal to take him on the *Hedjaz* with him. He then lived on extortion for some time. Syed Vaez and his two accomplices subsequently followed Aga Jangishah to Mecca. He and his confederates left Bombay on the 23rd of March last, by the s. s. Nasiri, Aga Jangishah having left on the 5th March, by the s. s. Hooseini. On reaching Mecca he forced his obnoxious presence on Aga Jangishah, who took him once more under his benign protection and offered him shelter and assistance. He came to Jeddah with Aga Jungishah, and remained with him under the same roof for a few hours. According to a preconcerted plan, the two hirelings suddenly fell upon Aga Jungishah without a moment's warning and stabbed him to death in a most cruel manner. On hearing his cries, his son, Aga Abbas Shah, came to his rescue, but he was also foully murdered. The other two accomplices are inhabitants of Jalander, in the Punjab. Their antecedents are not yet known.

The steamer Bombay, which brings the two corpses and the family of the late Aga Jungishah, is expected at Karachi on Thursday next. She will be detained there for twelve hours. The coffins will be landed at Karachi, and solemn prayers will be offered for the repose of the departed souls. The coffins will then be again shipped and brought to Bombay *en route* to Kerbella, and will be interred in the Aga Khan's family vault at that place.

Yesterday the *fatia* ceremony was continued at Hassanabad, and was attended by thousands of followers of the Aga Khan, who has been told by his medical advisers to leave Bombay, as the shock produced by the sad news has been too severe for him. All arrangements were made for his Highness' departure for Poona, but they were cancelled at the eleventh hour, as his Highness was found to be in too weak a condition to sustain the fatigue of the journey.

We understand that a request was conveyed by telegraph to the Turkish authorities at Jeddah on Tuesday last to arrange the despatch of the three accomplices to Bombay for trial. All the telegrams received on Tuesday night were forwarded here through the Turkish Consul.

A telegraphic message of condolence was received by H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah from H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Numerous other telegrams and letters were received during yesterday by H. H. the Aga Khan and H. H. Aga Akbar Shah.

THE MONSOON.

SHORTLY after eleven o'clock, on Tuesday night, rain began to gently fall in Bombay, but gradually increased in volume, and in the small hours of yesterday morning came down in torrents. It was accompanied by one of those heavy thunderstorms which usually herald the break of the monsoon. The lightning was very vivid, and when the storm was at its worst, the thunder was almost continuous. The storm came from a north-easterly direction, and did not abate until daybreak. The Maidan, the Oval, the Cooperage, and other pieces of open ground in the Fort and other parts of the town were more or less under water, which was several inches deep in many places. On the public roads many of the storm drains were temporarily blocked, and in some of the principal thoroughfares in the Fort water could be seen in the early part of the morning standing at the sides of the roads nine inches or a foot deep. The harbour was quite calm after sunrise, and gave very little indication of the break of the monsoon. The sky was overcast during the day, but only a very little rain fell. There was a welcome decline in temperature, but the air still remained close and warm.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT BATTYE, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the Corps of Guides.

LIEUTENANTS C. ANDERSON and H. CAMERON, R. E., have been posted temporarily to No. 1 Company Madras Sappers and Miners.

CAPTAIN H. DANN, 10th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 2nd Circle, Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT H. S. ROGERS, R.E., took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Major A. C. Bruce, R.E., on the 29th ultimo.

CAPTAIN G. M. HEATH, R.E., on privilege leave in England, does not return to India having been permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON has handed over the command at Chitral to Colonel Davidson, and is now on his way back to take up the appointment of Director of Military Education in India.

COLONEL W. C. BLACK, 1st Bombay Infantry, has been appointed A. A.-G. on the District Staff, Bombay Command, but continues to officiate as A. A.-G. at the Headquarters of the command.

THE following appointments have been made:—No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.—Captain F. H. S. Giles, from the Command of the Punjab Garrison Battery, to be Commandant, vice Birch, vacated on promotion. The Punjab Garrison Battery.—Captain O. C. Williamson, from No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, to be Commandant, vice Giles. No. 6 Mountain Battery.—Captain J. F. Browne, from 21st Field Battery, R.A., to be officiating Commandant, vice Smith granted two years' furlough. Queen's Own Corps of Guides.—2nd-Lieutenant J. N. Battye, from 29th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Barratt, from 23rd Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Gordon, from 30th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant T. Leeds, from 6th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 27th Bombay Infantry.—Captain C. Price, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Sinclair, appointed Commandant. Captain M. Tighi, from 24th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Commander, vice Price. Lieutenant E. Fagan, from 19th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

"ONE who eye-witnessed" writes to the *Madras Mail* as follows:—"Yesterday (Sunday ?) at 3-30 p.m., the proprietor of Strathearn and Maryland Estates and Mr. Alexander Wright were sitting out for samburs on Strathearn land, below the Davala Hospital. At 3-45 p.m., three stags ran out with great terror from the jungle; the proprietor of the estates had a shot at one and killed it on the spot, and Mr. Alexander Wright shot another, the third escaping. Unexpectedly from behind of Mr. Alexander Wright three tigers were running at about 10 yards; having the presence of mind, Mr. Wright daringly had a running shot at one of them. The bullet wounded the beast on the right shoulder. At 4-10 p.m.—bleeding profusely—it went into the scrupines. Until dark they were seeking and cannot be found. Early this morning they took about 20 beaters, and beat out the scrupines, the beast with its weak limbs, after losing all its blood during the night, came out of it, and Mr. Wright had a shot within 10 yards, and down came the mistress of the stripes, measuring 7' 7" from the nose to the tip of the tail. Mr. Alexander Wright is a good sportsman in Wynaad, and he is commonly known among the natives as Shikarree Dorai. From the jungle the tigress was carried on a dooly with Kurumbers band playing in the front to the proprietor's bungalow and thence to Pandalur. Within two or three days the skin, etc., will be presented in the Cutcherry for its reward."

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, JUNE 1.

IT is now more than three months that I have had nothing of importance to communicate to you from this peaceful country, where even with a small and inadequate police force, murders, robberies, and even petty thefts, are rare occurrences, and all the Government appointments and transfers in Damaun duly appear in your Goa correspondent's communication. This morning, however, on the opening of the District Court of Damaun, after the summer vacation, Mr. Francis Moniz the officiate judge, delivered a long written judgment, evidencing the learned judge's legal acumen and the vast pains he had taken to unravel a tangled skein in a murder case, known as the Talavli murder case. The facts elicited from the judgment are as follows:—Talavli is a village in the Nagar Haveli District in Damaun, at a short distance from the British villages which are included in the Tannah zillah. It seems that in this village resided one Kalia Tambra Panvor, a formidable man of the Kathvali caste and the chief of a gang of dacoits, who had carried on for some time their depredations in adjoining villages undetected, and had spread terror in some of the Portuguese as well as Brirish villages. He was an excellent rider, and headed the gang always mounted on his fiery steed. All attempts on the part of the Portuguese as well as British authorities to arrest him and his gang proved futile. On the evening of the 3rd March 1895, while he was riding his horse on a road in the Talavli village, he was accosted by the patel of the said village, one Bowlia Savlia Naik, and his son, Kania Savlia Naik, members of his gang, who asked him to dismount and partake of their hospitality by drinking a can of country liquor. The unsuspecting chief accordingly dismounted from his horse, and as soon as he had done so, Kania Savlia Naik, with the intent of provoking him into a quarrel, used discourteous words towards him in reference to an old thrashing Kania alleged he had unjustly received from the chief. High words ensued, and the three persons, having found an opportunity of satisfying the grudge they bore towards the chief for his having amassed considerable wealth by exacting the lion's share of the booty of the plunders, whereas insignificant portions were allotted to others of the gang, rushed on the chief, and with stones and sticks mercilessly belaboured him until life was extinct. In order to efface any trace of the brutal murder, the dead body was removed to Gad Chinchla, a village at a distance of two miles in the British terrtory, where the same was disposed of. Emboldened with the idea that their guilt remained undiscovered, the three persons, along with one Dhakloo Dadoo Barkia, another associate, entered next day the residence of the deceased chief, and threatened to kill the deceasd's widow if she did not hand over to them the valuable ornaments in the house. The widow, being much frightened, and aware of the daring character of her assailants, to save her life, handed to them such of the ornaments as she could lay her hands upon, and she was thereupon left unmolested. Information of the murder and robbery was given to the District Police, one of the informants having witnessed the murder from the top of a tree near the scene of the murder, where he happened to be at the time, and the four persons were arrested and some of the ornaments of the deceased were found in their possession. A prima facie case was made before the Judicial Officer of Nagar Haveli, who committed the case for trial before the District Court of Damaun. Mr. Veiga, the District Judge, took down some evidence in the case, and as he happened to be absent from Damaun for some time, the further hearing of the case was transferred to Mr. Francis Moniz, who is an Advocate of the Court, and whose duty it is to officiate for the permanent District Judge during his absence. The officiating Judge, Mr. Moniz, heard a mass of evidence in the case consisting of several witnesses, among whom was the well-known Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, Chief Police Inspector of the B.B. and C. I Railway, and others who identified the ornaments as belonging to the deceased, and took time to consider his decision. On the opening of the court, this morning, the learned judge dwelt on the important portions of the evidence separately on the two charges of murder and robbery against three of the accused, refraining from dwelling on evidence against the patel of Talavli, who, while he was locked up in Damaun jail pending his trial, had died of natural causes.

A gloom was cast on the people of Damaun by a telegram received this afternoon announcing the death, in Bombay of Mr. Francis Falgao Carvallho, an Advocate of the Damaun Court, who had left for Bombay five days ago to obtain best medical advice. The death is attributed to heart-disease, from which Mr. Carvallho was suffering for some time, though in appearance he seemed to be very robust and strong. He leaves behind him an aged mother, who is the proprietress of Kachi Gaum, a village in Damaun, three brothers, who are enjoying good posts in Lisbon, and a number of children.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND PERJURY AGAINST A KHOJA MERCHANT.

THE hearing of the case against Cassumalli Ali Razo, a Khoja merchant of Bombay, was resumed yesterday. Accused was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with his son Sheralli, by a Parsi commission agent, Surosh Karsetjee Rustomjee Cama, on a sanction obtained from Mr. Justice Candy at the Bombay High Court. Mr. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Thakerdas Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. Hemming and Murzban for the first and second accused. The first accused was charged under sections 192, 193, 195, 471 and 463 of the Penal Code for forgery of a receipt purporting to have been written and signed by complainant, and for using the same as a genuine document in a legal proceeding, and further with perjury, in that accused in an affidavit filed in the High Court of Bombay stated that he had paid to the complainant monies due to him on sale of certain mill stores. After several hearings of the case against the first accused, Cassumalli Ali Razo, the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave his decision, discharging him. His Worship observed that in the case against him the principal point he had to consider was whether there was evidence before him such as would enable a jury to come to a distinct conclusion or to find against accused. If he took the view the complainant asked him to, there would be only a case of suspicion, while, on the other hand, if he took the view of facts, as elicited in the cross-examination of complainant, there would be nothing inconsistent with the innocence of the accused. From the facts of the case elicited during the cross-examination of the complainant he considers there was no evidence to make out a prima facie case against the accused. His Worship intimated that he would proceed with the charge against the second accused on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

THE BUDDHA GAYA TEMPLE.

THE following are the comments accompanying the memorial now under the consideration of the Government, submitted by the Buddhists of Rangoon:—

We the leading Buddhist priests and the principal Buddhist residents of Rangoon beg to approach your Honour with this memorial for favour of transmission to the Government of India with such remarks as may be considered necessary. The effect of the order of the Bengal Government for the removal of the sacred image of Our Lord on our feelings can be better imagined than expressed. The order is not only most unjust, but one which, if carried out, will most seriously outrage the feelings of all Buddhists in the world. The facts of the case are more fully explained in the memorial. The Government of Bengal gave no reasons for their illegal acts, but a certain leading English paper in India tries to show that these irregular and extraordinary steps have been taken by Government to preserve the status quo at Buddha Gaya. Admitting for the sake of argument that the end justifies the means, and in this particular case the end itself was an urgent one, we come face to face with the fact that the status quo at Buddha Gaya never amounted to an exclusion of the Buddhists either from the Mahabodi Temple or the village of Buddha Gaya. In 1875, the late Mahant entered into an agreement with the King Mindon of Burma as regards the Buddhist worship of the temple, and gave or sold to His Majesty a piece of land for building a monastery, while the present Mahant also gave some more land for the purpose of extensions to the building. Under such circumstances it is absurd to suggest that the status quo at Buddha Gaya would be disturbed if some Buddhist priests were permanently stationed in the village, and there were more rest-houses for the accommodation of the pilgrims. The apprehension of constantly recurring disturbances of peace has no foundation whatever. It would not be a wise thing to suppose that pilgrims and priests belonging to a religion of which peace is the corner stone, and travelling hundreds of miles on an errand of piety, would be willing to be aggressors, or could be even at all goaded into causing breaches of peace, while on the other hand, the Mahant has learnt a sharp lesson in the late criminal case, and he would think twice before he becomes an aggressor.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	23	0	10	0	53	0	9
Wednesday, June 3rd	2	81	2	87	2	54	1	73
Total	3	04	2	97	3	07	1	87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon. There were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE FIRE-BRIGADE STATION AT SANKLI TALAO.

The Committee considered letter to the Acting Secretary, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 17,000 for the construction, at Sankli Tank, of quarters for the staff which it is proposed to employ in order to equip one of the extra fire-brigade engines. The cost to be met from the unappropriated balance of Rs. 31,181 out of the grant of Rs. 1,07,905 sanctioned for the construction of a fire-brigade station at Sankli Tank.

Mr. Vincent pointed out the desirability of locating a steam fire-engine in the heart of the town, somewhere near Mandvie, as there would be no fire-engine between Hornby Row and Babula Tank when the Pydhownie engine would be removed.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said that if they had not enough funds to erect a new building at Mandvie they must hire a place in the locality.

After some more discussion it was resolved to return the letter to the Commissioner, asking him to furnish the details and estimates of the probable cost of erecting a central station at or near Mandvie.

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.

The Committee discussed letter from the Commissioner on the subject of improving the Musjid Bunder Road. The Committee after some discussion resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation to proceed forthwith with the work of improving and widening the road.

After some discussion, the Committee adjourned.

NATIVE CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

AT a meeting of the Representatives of Leading Native Cricket Clubs, held on the 19th May 1896, the following fixtures, for the rainy season this year, have been arranged.

June 14.—Elphinstone Cricket Club, vs. Independent Cricket Club.
Young Zoroastrian C. Club, vs. Mr. Gagrat's Team.
20.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. John Bright Cricket Club. (an eleven.)
21.—Elphinstone Cricket Club, vs. Liberal Cricket Club. (Marine Lines.)
John Bright Cricket Club, vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
27.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.
Independent Cricket Club, vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway Cricket Club.
28.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Cricket Club.
Persian Club, vs. Independent Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana, vs. Mr. Gagrat's Team.
John Bright Cricket Club vs. Liberal Cricket Club.
July 4.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Municipal Cricket Club.
5.—Hindoo Gymkhana, vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.), vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
11.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Elphinstone College Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana, vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
12.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club, vs. Independant Cricket Club.
16.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Marine Battalion Cricket Club.
18.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Grant Medical College Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana, vs. Elphinstone College Cricket Club.
19.—Baronet Cricket Club, vs. John Bright Cricket Club.
Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C. Club, vs. Independent Cricket Club.
25.—Bombay Gymkhana, vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana, vs. Army & Navy Co-operative Society C. Club.
26.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs John Bright Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana, vs. Baronet Cricket Club.
Persian Club, vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Aug. 1.—Bombay Gymkhana, vs. Baronet Cricket Club.
Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Elphinstone College C. Club. (Return.)
Elphinstone Cricket Club, vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.
2.—Parsee Gymkhana, vs. Liberal Cricket Club. (Marine Lines.)
Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Persian Club.
Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C Club vs. John Bright Cricket Club.
8.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
9.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Independent Cricket Club.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. John Bright Cricket Club.
Sir J. J. P. B. Institution C. Club vs. Baronet Cricket Club.
15 and 16.—Parsee Colts' Match (under the auspices of the Parsee Gymkhana.)
21 and 22.—Parsees vs. Presidency (at Bombay.)
23.—Baronet Cricket Club vs. Persian Club.
27.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion Cricket Club. (Return.)
29.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Royal Indian Marine C. Club. (Return.)
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Municipal Cricket Club.
30.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Baronet Cricket Club vs. Independent Cricket Club.
Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Cricket Club.
Sept. 5.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana (Return.)
6.—Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Liberal Cricket Club. (Marine Lines.)
Baronet Cricket Club vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.
12.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Army & Navy Co-operative Society C. C.
Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) vs. Royal Indian Marine C. Club (Return.)
13.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Persian Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs. John Bright Cricket Club.
17 and.—19 Parsees vs. Presidency (at Poona.)
20.—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Municipal Cricket Club.
27.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet Cricket Club.
Islam Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Oct. 3.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Hindoo Gymkhana.
4.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Independent Cricket Club.
Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Cricket Club.
John Bright Cricket Club vs. Persian Club.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Beatrice, Captain Leasley, which arrived in harbour, on the 2nd instant, from Rangoon, reports having met with strong squalls throughout the voyage. The s. s. Iran, Captain T. Hughes, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Newport, reports having experienced strong monsoon between 54° and 64° east.

GREAT FIRE IN PESHAWAR.

A FIRE which broke out early on Saturday morning in the Sudder Bazar, Peshawar, did great damage to that quarter which is occupied by cloth-sellers and bankers. The damaged area is in the heart of the bazar, and covers about an acre. In this space nothing whatever escaped, and it is as clean swept as though a tongue of fire had just licked that area right out of the centre of the bazar. There was great delay in giving the alarm, and though the troops turned out smartly enough, the danger seemed to have paralyzed the inhabitants of the bazar, and each was too much engaged in looking after his own affairs to rush to the barracks for help. As a consequence, by the time the Devonshire Regiment, under Major Bullock, got to the bazar, there was little that could be done except in the way of prevention. That, however, was successful, and the efforts of the garrison undoubtedly saved the whole bazar from complete destruction. One native is reported to have had some Rs. 40,000 in notes destroyed, and another, a soucar money-lender, lost all his bonds and his books valued at the same amount. The 'cuprawallas' were so cleaned out that it is scarcely possible to buy a bootlace. So far as is known, not a single place was insured, and the whole loss falls upon the occupiers of the houses. As usual, there are all sorts of rumours as to the origin of the fire. But there is one pertinent question which may be asked—why is there not a fire engine kept available in the Sudder Bazar? The fire damage is roughly estimated at three lakhs.

Truth "has reason to believe that Lord Cadogan will resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the course of the next few months. Lord Cadogan is by no means in robust health."

HIMALAYAN COLONISATION.

PROVIDED a healthy, comfortable place of residence were forthcoming, there can scarcely be a doubt, writes the "Asian," that no inconsiderable number would prefer the Himalayas to Home, where for many reasons, not the least of which is the very considerable difference of climate, Great Britain is not exactly the "Home sweet home" of days long ago.

There are not wanting many signs that the Briton is not the home-sick individual of a quarter of a century past; he is fast getting located in all the uttermost parts of the earth, cosmopolitanised, as it were: more and more prepared to make that Greater Britain beyond the seas his final home on this globe of ours. If this is so we may pertinently draw attention to the Himalayas as a suitable locale for numbers of Anglo-Indians. It is scarcely necessary to descant on the matchless climate of the hills for the large number of more or less debilitated constitutions by reason of long residence on the plains of India.

Now the questions naturally arise: What are the resources of the Himalayas? Where are the localities for settlers? What is the nature of occupation provided by the hills, whether for pleasure or profit, or both? The physical characteristics of the hills vary considerably. Thousands and thousands of acres are absolutely useless for any kind of agriculture or horticulture, and are ever likely to remain so; and, on the whole, it is perhaps a wise provision of Nature that such is the case, for if the hills were extensively denuded of timber they would quickly become an uninviting eternal monotony. From an economic point of view, perhaps, no part of the world exhibits such a vast example of topsy-turvy arrangement as the Himalayas. Here is one stupendous pile, practically all rock; yonder is another clothed with magnificent jungle, bespeaking great depth of soil and water handy, and other suitable conditions for cultivation. There are hundreds of acres of "Pinus longifolia," indicating another type of soil, and different conditions from either of the foregoing, and so on ad infinitun through innumerable graduations, scarcely any two places being alike in any given particular. Such are the physical characteristics of very large tracts of the Himalsyas. Broadly speaking they indicate that settlers must go where the favourable conditions are. It goes without saying the first consideration is water-supply; from the very character of the hills it needs no pointing out that water will not in one case out of a hundred go to you, therefore you must go to it. This is an unfortunate fact that puts much good land out of the question, save and except one stores monsoon water for the rest of the year, which in many cases is not a difficult or very expensive thing to do.

So far then as locality is concerned the example that obtains in many parts of the Himalayas to-day must of necessity be our guide. We see everywhere European planters and Native zemindars scattered about; the latter's villages vary from one hut to a hundred houses of sorts; the European planters are frequently ten, twenty or thirty miles apart. We see no reason why very many more should not be dotted about in this way all over the healthy delightful climate of the Himalayas; in short, in every suitable spot deemed sufficient for one, or any additional numbers, but anything like large aggregations of people in one place is out of the question. For the most part we see no scope for large settlements anywhere in the hills, at any rate not for Anglo-Indians. Suppose, for instance, Simla was abandoned by the Government of India and Naini Tal by the N.-W. P. Government and the Bengal Army. It is not too much to say that probably both these stations would collapse, for they trade and cater for themselves, and that is all. There is no external trade such as holds commercial centres together; nevertheless, they belong to the established order of things. Colonists would doubtless find it to their advantage to recognise so much of established hill stations as suited their convenience.

Assuming then there is scope, without a doubt, for more fully peopling the Himalayas by Anglo-Indians, the main question is, what are the occupations afforded by the hills? On the face of it there does not appear to be very much scope for anything, but as a matter of fact there are openings for a good many things, and probably no part of India would so satisfactorily produce such a variety as the hills; all that is required is an era of trial and experiment to establish that fact. We want to get out of the stereotyped intensely conservative groove of the native and the early planters, whose limit is a few fruit trees, ordinary grains of sorts, and tea. Now tea on the higher levels, for many reasons, will never again cope with the vast estates of Bengal, Assam, Cylon, &c., where they have every facility and extensive machinery for turning out enormous quantities; and, moreover, where the tea bush grows and luxuriates in a fashion altogether unknown in the hills, except the lower ranges, where soil and climatic conditions are alike suitable. By climatic conditions, we mean in particular a proper degree of moisture and heet. Tea may be set aside as either actually unprofitable, or leaving such a small margin of profit as not to be worth the very considerable amount of trouble and work involved. As for grains of kinds—well, they would be invaluable in any hill scheme of colonisation; in the first place for local consumption by the colonists themselves; secondly, we have seen some extra fine samples of hill grain, such as the plains of India cannot produce. Much of the soil of the hills is admirably suited for grain crops, and in the hands of intelligent Anglo-Indians there remains little doubt that by skilful combination and the best types of seed, grains of kinds would satisfactorily account for themselves, whether for home consumption or export. Further it has been proved on a limited scale—and the idea is worth extended experiment—that two crops of, say, wheat can be grown within the year in suitable soils and situations in the hills, the second crop being sown about a fortnight in advance of the monsoons and coming off in the generally brilliant months of October-November and December, according to elevation.

Here we may remark, in passing, Government has not done all they might have done in the matter of introducing European fruits. The Government nurseries publish long lists of kinds, many of which experience has shown to be absolutely worthless, and many others unsuited to India. How are the buying public to know this? It might have been easily settled by a series of experiments long ago. Many good apples in England, for example, are no good whatever out here; probably the monsoons alone account for this, but for the guidance of the public and good of the community that might have been found out and published long ago. Thus far, then, we think with intelligent cultivation, various grains and fruits could be grown to advantage by Anglo-Indians.

Over and above the ordinary type of agri-horticulture there are a vast number of plants that yield medicinal properties, or some useful economic product used in the arts or sciences. Many of these products are of considerable commercial value, and, what is more, nothing is more certain than that the soil and climate of the Himalayas would grow admirably, many of these plants yielding marketable commercial articles. Such being the case, it opens out a wide field for experiment and trial and a not uninteresting occupation. We have little doubt of the opening for plants yielding medicinal properties, and we think we are not going too far in saying that the Indian Medical Department would take considerable quantities of certain medicinal roots, &c.

Then, again, fibre-yielding plants are well worth attention. We are aware some of these could not be grown to advantage in the Himalayas on account of their requiring a downright tropical heat and moisture. There are others, however, that do very well; and, on the whole, the hills for many kinds of economic products that have hitherto received no attention is worth the intelligent attention of would-be settlers. Again, a lot of produce that goes into hill stations such as poultry, eggs, milk and butter, &c., are, from a consumer's point of view, eminently unsatisfactory. There is no reason why these things should not be done well by Anglo-Indians to their own advantage; in addition, it is well known that in the Himalayas are grown perhaps the best potatoes raised anywhere in India.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided. Amongst others, the following motions were disposed of:—

RE GOVINDJI SHIVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, amend schedule, and grant an extension of the interim order. The necessary leave was granted.

RE DEWJI SHIVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order, and also leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

RE MOOSABHOY AHMEDBHOY.

Mr. Manker applied for the personal discharge of the insolvent. He said that the name of the insolvent was put down on the board of personal discharges, but he was informed that opposition had been filed by one of the creditors. The learned counsel contended that it was not filed in time.

Bhima Khima, the opposing creditor, appeared in person, and asked for a postponement of the matter, undertaking to pay the cost of the day.

The matter was then postponed to the next sitting of the court.

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HOW TO BLUFF A DACOIT.

IN the N.-W. P. High Court, before the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blennerhassett, the appeal of Ramphal and six others, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Agra of having committed dacoity while armed with deadly weapons, and sentenced to undergo transportation for life, was disposed of on Saturday. The appellents were not represented, and Mr. Ryves, who appeared for the Public Prosecutor, was not called upon. Their Lordships in a very short judgment agreed with the Sessions Court, dismissed the appeals and upheld the sentences. The case, however, was a peculiar one and interesting from several points of view. In the first place, it proves that the humble chaukidar may occasionally be found to possess a very ready wit. The result also was highly satisfactory, and another striking instance was given of how under the most desperate circumstances the game of bluff may turn the tables. The following extract from the judgment of the Sessions Court gives the leading features of the case:—"The dacoity took place at Mauza Bharthala, "thana" Iradatnagar, and owing to a happy accident the investigation has been singularly complete and successful. The accident being that Sub-Inspector Alim-ud-din of Iradatnagar was returning from an enquiry into a cattle theft in Raja Khera, Dholpur, and was putting up for the night at the house of Pertab Singh, zemindar, in another "thok" of Bharthala. Hearing the noise of the dacoits he accompanied by Shaikh Buddu and Ali Naik, constables and Hussaini Khan, chaukidar, turned out. He had a single-barreled muzzle-loading gun. At Kashi Ram bania's house he saw 10 or 12 dacoits armed with guns and swords. A shot was fired at him; he ducked behind a wall and returned the shot with fatal effect. One dacoit dropped. The Thanadar endeavourad to load his gun, but could not find another cap. Two more shots were fired by the dacoits at him, and they were meditating a charge, when Hussaini Khan, chaukidar, with great presence of mind, cried out '"daroghaji," order the Guard to fire.' There was no Guard, but that was quite sufficient for the dacoits who broke and fled" dragging the body of their comrade with them for some yards and cutting off the top half of his head like an egg and throwing the half down a well to prevent identification. The Sub-Inspector being on the spot found the body, traced the blood-stains to the well, and in the morning got the severed half fished up. The two halves were sewn up at the hospital and the head photographed. This led to the successful elucidation of the whole case. The body was found to be that of one Padman Gujar of Mauza Gher, Dholpur, and evidence was obtained that he had been a close associate of several of the accused and other men not in custody, and among them being one Arjun, a refugee dacoit from one of the broken-up bands about Nowgong. The accused in Court were arrested without much difficulty, and they were so depressed at the unexpected detection that there was a strong competition to confess in the presumable hope of pardon if they could be the first to be made Crown witnesses."

No less than seven of the gang at one time or another confesssed. Three of these adhered to their statements throughout, and one of these was made a witness under a pardon. The remaining two thereupon retracted their confessions and with the other accused pleaded "alibis." Though five of the gang purported to confess, and implicated themselves in the crime, their accounts differed most surprisingly from each other, and also from that which the Sessions Judge subsequently decided was the truth. thus Ramphal, a ringleader of the gang, took the opportunity to implicate some 25 individuals, his personal enemies, among them a leper and a one-legged man. Of these 25 persons one was the dead Padman and only one other had any share in the crime.

The dacoity was planned at a village some miles distant, and the gang of some 15 dacoits was given a "rendezvous" in a field close to the scene of action. Hither they came in parties of three and four. Arms and ammunition were served out, and at midnight they boldly sallied out with lighted torches in their hands to attack the bania's house. The bania himself was absent. His wife, an old woman, and two young sons, vainly defended the door which they had opened uncautiously on hearing the disturbance; but though they managed to secure it, it was not till they had been cut about the hands. Two of the dacoits then got on the roof and breaking through it opened the front door from the inside and let in the rest. The people of the house had by this time shut themselves into their strong room, where their property was collected. The door held fortunately. The dacoits then began digging through the wall. They had succeeded in making a hole right through the wall and were enlarging it to enable a man to enter. At this psychological moment, when the feelings of the wretched inmates of the room can best be imagined, the Sub-Inspector of Police arrived on the scene and was promptly fired at. His lucky shot into the "brown" was followed by the dacoits collecting together outside the house. They had so far failed to secure any but a most trifling booty, and were very loath to leave the "loot" that was now completely at their mercy. There can be no doubt they were in the point of rushing the police, and had they done so armed as they were with guns and swords, against four unarmed policemen, the result must have been most disastrous. If some of the dacoits are to be believed they hacked Padmans head in two pieces when they found they could not carry him aways or ensure his silence, beliving him to be still alive. Fortunately for them the medical evidence showed that death must have followed the shot almost instantaneously. Several of the gang are still at large, but as their names are known, it is to be hoped they will be brought to justice.

A ROMANCE THROUGH THE POST.

A SINGULARLY interesting correspondence has just been published in Paris, romantic and impulsive on the part of one of the two writers, and puzzling to the other. It consists of the series of letters written to each other by Mdlle. Marie Bashkirsteff and Guy de Maupassant. The latter's literary reputation was growing rapidly when he began to receive from an anonymous admirer numerous letters, so enigmatic and irritating in their anonymity that the distinguished novelist in replying to them taxed his ingenuity to the utmost in the endeavour to discover who their author might be. The only address given was "Mdme. R. G. D., Post restante, Bureau de la Madeleine."

Mdlle. Bashkirsteff was then exhibiting at the Salon paintings which attracted a good deal of attention. Rich, young, talented, and blessed with that attractive kind of beatuy which can best be described as "ideal," this young Russian lady, who had chosen to live in Paris might have been supposed to have a bright future before her; but an incurable malady was undermining her constitution and shortening her days.

She was essentially a sensitive, capricious, and superstitious creature. In her published diary she says, writing of herself, "My desires are abnormal; I long for an exquisite harmony in all the details of life." She knew that her days were numbered, and she grieved when she thought that she could not live to achieve a lasting fame. It was under the influence of one of her capricious moods, reacting against the effect of the painful delusions to which she was subjected, that the idea of writing anonymously to Maupassant germinated in her mind. "You are sufficiently famous," she wrote to him, "to encourage one in the hope that one may indulge in the romantic dream of sharing the secrets of your inmost soul —belle ame—that is, if you have an inmost soul."

Guy de Maupassant took quite a delight in endeavouring to fathom the mystery of this singular romance. His first reply, however, was no great encouragement to his correspondent. "In what form," he wrote, "can mystery add a charm to a written correspondence? Does not all pleasure derived from the acquaintance of man and woman proceed from the delight of meeting and conversing face to face; and then to conjure up in thought, when writing to one's friend, her features floating, between oneself and this paper?" Indeed, how could his mysterious correspondent think he, not knowing her, would neglect his business and waste time for her sake?

This singular correspondence was carried on for a long time, the two adversaries, if we may use the term seeking for a weak spot in each other's armour; for it was, indeed, a kind of epistolary mimic warfare. Marie Bashkirsteffs letters were now becoming more and more enigmatical, and Maupassant determined to resort to artifice in order to discover who his correspondent was. "I know you now, beau masque; you are an old professor teaching the sixth form, so I mean to drop compliments, and treat you as a University man. You old Latin grubber, you want to pass yourself off as a pretty woman, do you?" There follows an immediate characteristic reply from Marie Bashkirsteff, written in the style pertinent to an old pedagogue, and signed "Savantin Joseph."

In an off-hand, assumed, impolite kind of way De Maupassant answers, "My Dear Joseph,—I have no desire to honour thee; I am sure thou art ugly; and I have given thee quite a sufficient number of autographs; as it is now simply a question of candour between us, I warn thee that this is my last letter, for I have had enough of it."

In her reply to this letter Marie Bashkirsteff betrays the woman. She feels piqued, and she answers almost angrily that it is "an infamous letter," and she adds that "she feels hurt as cruelly as if it was a calculated affront." Maupassant is now convinced that his correspondent is a young and pretty woman, of a refined and nervous disposition. He endeavours to make amends for his seeming rudeness. He has "worn a mask," he says, in dealing with people who wear masks. That is legitimate warfare; and he adds that he "regrets his adventurous words," which, however, have enabled him to discover "just a corner of the natural disposition" of the woman with whom he has corresponded; and he ends his letter thus: "You have had the good sense to admit that my letter has offended you, and, "though you betray irritation, you have shown it in a charmingly frank way, which has greatly affected me."

There ends the correspondence. Later on Maupassant discovered the ideentity of his anonymous correspondent. The poor little Russian girl was then lying at death's door. That death was the sad climax of this short romance through the post.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

HERR LIEBKNECHT IN LONDON.

WHEN on the arrival of the 7.50 train from Flushing (Anglice 8.24) one morning this week, says the "Westminster Gazette" of May 15, a hale and hearty, if grey-haired, man sprang out of one of the carriages, it was difficult to believe that the man was over seventy years of age, and almost impossible to believe that he was under sentence of imprisonment. The eloquent forefinger of the famous German Socialist was as eloquent as ever, and made much play as its owner was introduced or reintroduced to the half-dozen or so that formed the deputation to meet him. These were the following members of the Zurich Committee, who with the Parliamentary Committee are organising the International Socialist Workers and Trade Union Congress that meets in London at the end of July this year:—Dr. Aveling, Messrs. James Macdonald, Henry Puelch, and William Throne. Besides these, the deputation included Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling (whom Liebknecht has known from her childhood) and Edward Bernstein, the representative of the German Social Democratic Party in England.

"You have come over to England at the invitation of the International Committee?" asked a reprentative of the "Westminster Gazette."—"Not at all. The committee organising the International Congress had nothing to do with my coming. Two years ago the Social Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society asked me to come and lecture for them. I accepted; but events in Germany prevented me from carrying out the arrangement. This year I found that by taking advantage of the holidays of the Reichstag, I could come over in May for a week or two, and knowing that the Zurich Committee represented all shades of the Socialist movements in England, I thought it was best to place myself in their hands. They have been good enought to organise my tour, and have done so very admirably and very completely. In a sense, too completely, for they have planned out for me a tour that frightens me a little, and my wife a great deal. London, Southampton, Bristol, Oxford, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, London again—this is, as your Shakespeare makes Lancelot Gobbo say in the 'Merchant of Venice,' 'a simple coming in for one man,' especially when he is over seventy. Why, the great meeting at Queen's Hall on Tuesday next, May 19, itself is enough to half-frighten me. Fortunately, I hear that at least half-a-dozen of your best known English Socialists are to help me out of my difficulty."

"And what are you going to say at Queen's Hall?"—"Really, I do not know. I am certainly not going to try and teach you English politics. And I don't think I need attempt to teach you Socialism. But I shall try to tell you something of the Continental movement, and to show how the Socialist movement is the same all the world over."

"Are you in favour of the Anarchists being admitted to the International Congress?"—"Not at all. I shall probably make at the Queen's Hall meeting a public declaration upon this point, and I am sure you will not ask me to discount it beforehand. But this much I may say, that in my opinion Anarchism is the very contrary to Socialism, and is, to all intents and purposes, identical with capitalism."

"Have you any Anarchists in Germany?"—"None. The German Social Democratic movement has completely destroyed the possibility of any Anarchist movement in our country."

"And France?"—"There, in my opinion, the whole of the Anarchist movement is practically worked by the police and reactionaries, with the deliberate intention of discrediting Socialism."

"And England?"—"I cannot believe that anybody in practical England who has the slightest knowledge of Socialism or the slightest belief in Socialism can for a single moment help to delay the progress of our beautiful movement by supporting those who are its most dangerous foes—the Anarchists."

"You have been in England before?"—"Yes, for thirteen years. And during that time I learnt to know something of the English working-class, and to love them. I cannot understand those who say that they are incapable of enthusiasm. I shall never forget the passionate enthusiasm of the last Chartist meetings and the mass meetings held on Robert Owen's eightieth birthday. By-the-bye, to-day (May 14) is his birthday. No working-class of any nation has rebelled against capitalism so obstinately, so heroically, as the English. The great heart of the English workers has never failed. Where ever there has been fighting for the cause of labour and humanity, there were the true, sincere, and, where need was, the practical sympathies of the English workers. The English workers' movement has always been more or less revolutionary, in the class struggle sense; and if, as far as the trade unions are concerned, that movement has not yet worked out to a complete Socialism, yet it is growing more and more in the direction of Socialism."

"And the Transvaal?"—"Ah, there you are on dagerous ground. But I may say that in Germany nobody is hostile to England, except the Reactionists. They want alliance with Russia, the revival of the old Holy alliance, and they hate England, the former opponent of the Holy Alliance."

"And the Emperor's telegram?"—"I feel certain that was not meant as an insult to England. I regard it as not sent by the Government. It was a private inspiration of the moment."

But have you not in Germany, or connected with Germany, Colonial adventurers?"—"Oh, yes! Just as you have in England. I have no doubt there are many of them, and many plans for the purpose of exploiting unpaid labour in South Africa. But I do not believe that the German Government, as a Government, had any more to do with them than your Government has to do with Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company."

"You are still under sentence of four months?"—"Yes; for talking about the mud thrown at us, and the gauntlet thrown down to us. The mud cannot reach us—the gauntlet we take up."

"And when will you do your time?" "I am not sure. The position is this. The matter comes again before another court after the Reichstag has risen. It is quite uncertain when the Reichstag will rise. Probably not for some months, although it may be prorogued in the interim. When it does rise the other court will revise the action of the earlier one, will probably point out certain informalities, but, almost certainly, the sentences originally passed upon me will stand."

"You don't think the huge demonstrations in this country that appear likely to happen during your visit will make any difference?"—To the authorities? No. But they will make a great difference to me, and the party whom the English honour in welcoming me. My hours in prision will pass with less leaden foot, on account of the generosity and kindness of the English people. And the party to which I have the honour to belong will be strengthened in its national and international fights by the kindness shown to one of its members by their English brethren."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* has compiled, apropos of the Shah's assassination, a century's record of murdered monarchs. According to this the Shah was the eighteenth Sovereign or Head of a State assassinated in this century. It was the Emperor Paul, murdered in 1801 by Palace conspirators, who led off. Next came the Sultan Selim in 1808. There was then a long interval, extending to 1831, when Capoeistrias, President of the Provisional Government of Greece, was shot at, and then despatched by a blow from a yataghan at Nauplia. At the end of another interval, extending to 1854, the Duke of Parma was assassinated. Turn of Transatlantic Presidents began with the President of Hayti in 1869. The South American series included Colonel Balta, President of Peru, in 1872; Moreno, President of Ecuador, in the same year; and his successor, Guttierez, in 1873. President Lincoln was the first North American President to be assassinated. Abdul Aziz was bled to death in a warm bath in 1874; President Garfield was shot in 1880; and Alexander I. blown up in 1881. Carnot was murdered in the midst of civic festivity at Lyons. The Queen of Corea was the last to be added to the black list. Four Deys of Algiers were murdered in this century. The executed monarchs were Murat, the Iturbide, and Maximilian of Austria, each and all of whom tempted fate. The King most often and most seriously shot at was Louise Philippe, who somehow was never hurt by his would-be assassins. The most desperate attempt was by Fieschi, the Corsican, who operated with an infernal machine. He was once fired at, at such close quarters that the flash of the pistol set fire to the bonnet of Queen Marie Amelie, who sat beside him in a carriage. But one serious attempt was made to assassinate the First Napoleon; it was with an infernal machine. The second Napoleon had two narrow escapes. One was when the Orsini bombs exploded round his carriage, and the other was in the Bois de Boulogne, when a ball meant for his guest, Alexander I., whizzed by his ear and shot his aide-de-camp's horse.

EVERY one has heard the story of the railway carriage, the smoker, the lady, and the lap dog. But it has never been told so circumstantially as by a correspondent of the *Bristol Times*, whose letter we gladly quote in the interests of veracity and canine sagacity:—"The gentleman was travelling on the M. R. from Stonehouse to Bristol in a first-class smoker. The lady got in at Yate just as the train was moving off. The gentleman was smoking a well-coloured meerschaum pipe, which the lady threw out of the window. The gentleman retaliated by throwing out her dog. At Mangotsfield station the lady called the guard, and was about to give the gentleman into custody for cruelty to her dog, when, on turning round, the guard espied the dog running along the platform with the pipe in his mouth still alight." This, this is truth.

JOKERS.

MRS. LYNN LINTON writing in the "Queen" says:—Literature has embalmed the personality and the traditions of certain jokers, who may be taken as the very grandfathers and earliest progenitors of the tribe at large. As Joe Miller is the acknowledged storehouse whence are drawn the most part of our respectable old chestnuts, and Æsop is for us the author of all fables and the creator of talking birds and beasts—we need not go into the more recondite recesses where bide Pilpai and Lokman—so are Eulenspiegel, that arch knave and trickster, the boisterous Gargantua, and the more intellectual Pantagruel; Panurge, the younger brother of Eulenspiegel, with as much cleverness and no more conscience; the Duke and Duchess who fooled Don Quixote to the top of his bent and gave Sancho the island of Barataria to govern; the Benedictine compiler of the Gesta Romanorum; and even Boccaccio—the principal sources of those practical jokes which finally tailed off into the innocent mystifications of Thomas Hood and Charles Mathews, Mark Twain, and our own incomparable "Johnnie Toole."

In all manner of dresses and in all corners of history we find these practical jokes played on the unwary. Now gay, now grim—now innocent, now revengeful have they been, according to the mood of the joker and the effect he wished to produce. Sir Geoffrey Hudson, served up in a pie whence he issued brandishing his tiny sword and bowing courteously to the ladies, was a pratical joke which hurt no one; but the mouse left under the dish cover to test the power of a woman in resisting the temptation of curiosity—with a head the less as her punishment if she did not thus resist—was something more cruel and less laughable. So was that awful practical joke of the Thyestean banquet, which had such terrible consequences and has had so many barbarous imitations—as witness one not so very long ago in our own land—where a bird did duty for the child. These were purely diabolical jokes—feats of ghastly toumour with which modern humanity has nought in common. In Italy especially, and in the mediæval times by preference, many of these awful jokes were played off on victims doomed to perish for the whim or the enmity of those who had the power to execute what their minds conceived. Guilty wives and detected lovers had to suffer for their misdeeds by sentences full of a horrible jocularity—like the laughing mask of a satyr or the grin of a demoniacal executioner. In France, Louis XI. seldom lost an opportunity for showing off his sense of humour, whereof the roots were planted in the heart and watered by the life-blood of those with whom he joked, while preparing for their assassination. What, too, but a grim joke was it to christen that awful machine by which men were beheaded. The Maiden or The Widow?—telling the doomed he should sup with the maiden to-night! or sleep with the widow? The Scavenger's Daughter was another jest of the same kind; and her embraces, promised to the hapless victim, meant, for the caressing touch of two white arms, the anguish of innumerable knives and sharp-pointed nails striking everywhere into his flesh. A joke, too, in nomenclature were those mercy knives, which were used to kill an armed knight when overthrown, and by his armour made impervious on the one hand and helpless on the other. Then the mercy knife came into play, and gouged out his eyes and went clean into his brain. For the most part practical jokers were cruel. So long as they could raise a laugh they did not care how it was raised, nor whose living purse it was that paid the piper. Almost all the tricks perpetrated by Eulenspiegel and Panurge were infinitely cruel—though that famous decision of paying for the smell of roast meat by the chink of money was free from the blemish which attached itself to all the rest. But the loss of the sheep, to go no farther, was horribly cruel and unjust, and, laughable as the picture may be, the realisation of the scene is pure tragedy. Very different was that famous joke of the physician, who ordered his Royal patient to play lustily at ball, wherein was secreted a drug of potent power. He kept the secret of his joke to himself, but he healed his patient, who, may be, would not have suffered himself to be doctored after a graver and more straightforward manner. Against such a joke as this, no one has a word to say. We might have more of the same kind, and be thankful in proportion to their number.

All necromancers played practical jokes, generally unpleasant enough to their objects. Virgil, that sweet and tender poet, whom the superstition of a later time transformed into a magician, like unto Merlin or Michael Scott—he who built Naples on the solid foundation of an egg, and outwitted the imp who had taught him his art—who, by his magic, caught the very essence of the plague, and turned it from the city of his choice—who made the brazen statues, that were as good as a company of armed sentinels, to keep watch and ward over the city walls and who did countless other things useful to his generation, even he could play practical jokes that put others to pain and annoyance. And he was one of the most benevolent of the mighty necromancers of the past, as befitted the sweet author of the Georgics and the nobler singer of the Æneid.

The rites of initiation seem to have been everywhere a series of practical jokes, from the terrifying Eleusinian mysteries to the chidish trial of courage contained in the unitiatory ceremonies of the Arch Druids, when the bandage removed from the neophyte's eyes, he saw the assemble brethren all a ghastly hue, by the transforming agency of a snapdragon-like fire. It was a practical joke, with a very purposeful and, when Cacus dragged his stolen cattle by their tails into his robber's den, so that it should seem as if they had issued thence instead of being dragged therein. And again we come to a pratical joke with grave purpose by no means jesting, when Ulysses hid himself under the ram's body, and so evaded the searching hands of the blinded Cyclops; adding to his jest that other, quite as notable, of calling himself Noman—Outis. It was a practical joke, that was in the crowd of grave consequences. When Cleopatra ordered her divers to put a salt fish on Antony's hook—to shame him for his like deception, by which he hoped to make her believe he was as skilful an angler as was she herself. And it was a practical joke that this same Antony played on his foul-mouthed and termagant wife Fulvia, when he disguised himself, and sent her letters a bad import to make sure that she did still and really love him. Then he "ramped on her neck," as old North says, and we may imagine that peace reigned between them. It was of the nature of a joke—we might call it a symbolic joke—when Van Tromp sailed through the Channel with a broom at his mast-head, in sign and token that he would sweep us all out of the sea—English, French, Spanish what you will sweep us all into space and dispersion, like so many flies of the air or dust of the earth.

The Barmecide's feast was a practical joke; and of the same character was Sancho Panza's dinner and supper when he was the Governor of Barataria, under the medical despotism of Doctor Pedro Razio di Aguero. And in our own times Thelusson's will was the eloborate joke perpetrated by a profound humourist, who carried less for the happiness of his heirs than for the perfection of his cruel jest. His legacy was of no more good or use to his immediate successors than were his well-cooked plates and dishes to Sancho Panza's hungry desires—of no more valid reality than the German king's airwoven garments which those two rascally tailors assumed to cut out, fit on, and admire—or than Eulenspiegel's picture. It was one of the most extraordinary practical jokes in its own way that we have in history—matching for oddity many of the conditions on which lands are held and leases granted—some of which seem verily to have been devised by the Court Fool rather than by grave and responsible lawyers.

Passing from practical jokes to verbal jests, we come then into such a multitude of "good things" as makes selection almost impossible. "The farcical immortality of O'Keeffe" can be matched by the same characteristic in Foote, in George Colman, in Hood, in Artemus Ward, in Bret Harte, in Jerome, and countless others. The pages of Dean Ramsay are too well-known to bear lifting; and Ireland alone could furnish food for merriment that would last the world as things are, if even the amount were never renewed. It is as boundless as the sea, into which one day fell a certain navy surgeon whose pannacea was salt water; to have as his epitaph the impromptu summing-up of a messmate when he said: "Zounds, Jack! the surgeon has fallen into his own medicine chest!" A jest with a serious meaning under its slighting phrase was that prayer of Sir John Denham: "Please Your Majesty, do not hang George Wither, that it may not be said I am the worst poet alive?" "And one more serious still was that message sent by an unfriendly clergyman to an unwelcome brother of the cloth, who asked to see him on the plea of "a servant of the Lord" wishing to speak with him. To this answered the reluctant adversary, "Tell the servant of the Lord that I am engaged with his Master," and so shut the door in his face, and declined the interview. "Such a Joke!" said a silly little girl to a grave lady friend on the morrow of her wedding day. "Such a joke to be married!" As might be expected from such a beginning, the marriage turned out anything but a joke for the infatuated husband, who, if he could have slipped his head out of the noose into which he had run it, would have given half his fortune, and that before the first year was out. For, indeed, those who find all life a joke, and who can make fun of the most serious occasions and the most solemn ordinances—those light and frivolous butterflies who have no depth, no earnestness, no sincerity, are of all disasters the most deadly. They are as bad as the rotten rope in which you trust for safety—as the leaky boat in which you embark yourself and all you possess—they are like those green-covered duck-ponds, which seem to be a tract of solid grass meadow, and are nothing but a mere scum-covered pool of stagnant water. Adventure yourself on one of these, and sink to your waist, perhaps over your head. Unstable, untrustworthy, a mere appearance, no more, they lure you to your destruction, and the joke of their own existence ends in the tragedy of yours.

Less serious than these, the professed jesters and punsters of society are of all men the most wearisome. To sit next to one who turns every subject into a laugh, and finds cause of ridicule in the most beautiful and the most pathetic circumstances of life, is to go through a penance far greater than many hard tasks ordained by the severest director to be found in the Confessional. These men are simply hateful. Thinking to amuse, they sadden you to the lowest point of despair; appearing to entertain to enliven, they fill you with rage and detestation. They are as annoying as buzzing flies or inquisitive wasps, and the best thing to do with them is to drop them out of your visiting-list, and shut your ears for ever to their jokes.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION.

IN the magnificent grounds and buildings of the Empire of India Exhibition and this year the special adjuncts will be a splendid panorama of Ancient Rome and an annex, in which the arts, handicrafts, and all that pertains to the social polity of Ceylon will be shown. Except that some of the old buildings at Earl's Court have been partially utilised, the Exhibition will be entirely new, and will surpass its predecessor in taste, skill, and decorative inventiveness even as that stood out conspicuously from all scenic arrangements of the kind previously organised. Mr. Imre Kiralfy, the leading spirit of the Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition, has been surrounded for month past by a body of able coadjutors in every department of the vast scheme, which has been carried out under his direction, and will be throw open to the public view two days hence. India, Ceylon, Burmah, and other Oriental Crown Dependencies are to be lavishly represented by their natives and exhibits of their art and industry. A collection of the arts, crafts and jewels of the East has been lent by public bodies and private collectors; Mr. Kiralfy's famous historical spectacle, "India," has been reconstructed; a new Central Hall is to be opened, and there will be, what the public will certainly appreciate as a great convenience, a new Western Arcade, affording direct communication between Earl's Court and the Western Gardens. The new Belvedere Tower is on the eve of completion; the Gigantic Wheel will once more commence its revolutions; native men and women will be seen working at various handicrafts in the Indian and Cingalese City; Indian, Cingalese, and Burmese theatres will offer opportunity to spectators for seeing devil dancers, nautch girls, and other such performers; Mr. Rowland Ward has fitted up an immense quadrangular jungle, and scores of other attractions will keep visitors busy until they are wearied.

But the chief feature of the Exhibition as it now stands, and of which a private view was afforded to a number of guests of the directorate, is the great panorama of Ancient Rome, painted in Munich by Professor J. Buhlmann and Professor Alexander Wagner, and depicting the Triumphal Entry of Constantine into the Eternal City, A. D. 312. The work of the great architectural designer and of the great painter is, of its kind, absolutely perfect, and the longer the inspection the deeper grows the sense of the marvellous skill and research which have been lavished upon the picture. We stand at an elevation of, perhaps, thirty feet, and the panorama of the Rome of the fourth century, in all its imposing magnificence, lies before us. It is Rome in the zenith of its glory—not partially falling into ruin and decay, but the Rome which Augustus found brick, and left marble. The year 312 A. D. has, by common consent of the historians of the Empire, been regarded as one of the turning points of universal history, and the day of the battle of the Milvain Bridge, on the 27th of October in the year named, was, in a certain sense, the last day of Ancient Rome. "For," as the clever historian who has condensed the events of the day says, "with the victory of Constantine over Maxentius the classical Olympos not only lost that absolute supremacy which it had maintained in so sanguinary a manner during the persecutions of Diocletian, but lost even its preponderance, thenceforth rapidly giving way before the advances of Christianity."

The figures in the panorama represent the triumphal procession of Constantine in the Autumn of 312. The procession comes in sight upon the heights of the Velia, near the Arch of Titus. Passing the chief entrance to the Imperial Palaces, the vistors descended to the Forum, where the popular ovation without doubt reached its climax, and where the Emperor himself addressed the people from the rostra, as is shown on the relief from the Arch of Constantine. Continuing, the troops ascended the Capitoline Hill—by which of the three possible roads cannot now be determined. In the panorama the route depicted is that by way of the Intermontium—that depression in the Capitoline Hill which is now famous as the Place of the Capitol. Here the Emperor is seen leaving his triumphal quadriga, in order to ascend on foot to the temple. We see Constantine and his suite being received upon the grand staircase by the Roman Senate, while at the foot of the steps, in the portico of the Tabularium (the present Palace of the Senators), the Christian priests are assembled, greeting with joy the Labarum which is carried past them. Following the quadriga are prisoners of war, yoked together with heavy beams, and behind them are borne triumphal emblems, a trophy of arms, a statue of Victory, and a decorative painting of the decisive battle, prepared in all haste to grace the festivities. At the left, upon the summit of a tower projecting from the fortifications, is a raised seat of honour, richly decorated with a canopy and carpets. Here are assembled the ladies of the Court. Upon the throne reclines the Empress Fausta, wife of Constantine, and a tall, slim figure bending forward to watch the procession is intended to represent Constantia, sister of Constantine. Opposite the tribune of the Empress, upon another bastion of the Citadel, on the site of the present Capitoline Museum, is seen a colossal statue of Roma, surrounded by the trumpeters and musicians of the Royal guard, and still further to the right the victory of Constantine is being celebrated by the overthrow of a statue of the vanquished Maxentius. Before the temple of Juno Moneta, situated at the very foot of the Citadel, and close to the spectators, we see being performed the festive rite of the Suovetaurilia, the sacrifice, as its name implies, of a swine, a sheep, and a bull. And between the court of this temple and the tribune of the Empress stand a small group of Pretorian Guards, a remnant of those troops of the former Emperor which had escaped from the catastrophe of the Milvain Bridge. A Centurion shakes his fist in uttering a curse upon the victor, regardless of the danger which this expression of anger and hatred may entail. These scenes form the dramatic portion of the great picture; but there are further spread out before us, in a panorama bathed with glowing and radiant sunlight, all the other great architectural features of Ancient Rome—the Forum Romanum, the Temple of Concordia, the Forum Julium, the triumphal arch the known as the Fornix Fabianus, the Circus Maximus, the Forum Boarium, the Capitol, the Circus Flaminius, the Theatre of Pompey, the Colosseum, the Baths of Caracalla, and scores of other monuments of a glory which, though departed, still exercises an undying influence upon the hearts and minds of mankind.

Too much praise can hardly be bestowed upon this remarkable achievement of Professors Buhlmann and Wagner. Whether we regard the accuracy of the plan and of the elevation, the admirable manner in which the optical illusion is carried out, the wealth of archæological knowledge and research which has been bestowed upon every detail, the superb modelling of the life figures and of the architectural features, or the superb, glowing, and harmonious colour, we may say that this panorama of Ancient Rome stands out as, perhaps, the most noteworthy work of art of the kind ever produced, and there can be no doubt that it will be regarded as one of the principal features of this Exhibition.

THE *Englishman* writes:—One of our Native contemporaries is much exercised in mind because Sir Henry Prinsep has been placed upon special duty in connection with the revision of the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure. The announcement has opened to it quite a vista of contingencies, and it does not let the opportunity pass of condemning the criminal administration in general. Our contemporary is apparently much agitated lest the Hon. Judge should rewrite the Codes according to his own fancy, and give full play to his "imagining, prejudices, predilections, and prepossessions," and thinks that when he has achieved this end, he will consider that he has a lien on the appointment of the Legal Member, who, not having anything to occupy himself with, it is apparently presumed, should have done this work himself. We recommend to our contemporary a little of what is known in Scotch law as precognition, which would serve as an antidote to precipitate presumption. We have reason to know that the mass of opinions and suggestions with regard to the revision of the Codes, which have been submitted to the Government of India, is so enormous that it will fully occupy an experienced and qualified officer for months and months to assimilate it.

REMARKABLE scences, the like of which have not been witnessed for hundreds of years, took place recently in Madried in the shape of a religious procession praying for rain. No fewer than eight hundred priests with lighted tapers and thousands of members of religious congregations also carrying lighted tapers and five hundred sacred banners took part. The chief feature of the procession, was, however, the body of Saint Isidro, the patron saint of Madrid, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and whose body, encased in a magnificent silver filigree urn of the sixteenth century, was carried by priests in a portable altar. Two days later the sky was cloudy in Madrid, and numerous slight showers fell. Rain also visited several districts in the neighbouring provinces, where similar prayers had been offered up. People attributed this to a miracle worked by Saint Isidro. After the commencement of the nine days' rogatiou services in the Cathedral, the people were admitted to worship at the shrine of the saint. They, however, destroyed part of the silver coffin for relics, and the police had to interfere.

WRITERS AND READERS.

STEVENSON's incomplete story, Weir of Hermiston, which has appeared serially in "Cosmopolis," will be published by Messrs. Chatto in a volume tastefully bound in dark-blue cloth. In the editorial note of some length which Mr. Sidney Colvin writes, an indication is given of the course which the novel would have taken had the author lived to finish it. As is known, this is the piece of literary work on which Stevenson was engaged just before his death. The last sentence he dictated is a picturesque one, ending with the words, A wilful convulsion of brute nature.

Mr. Sidney Colvin says that surely no son of Scotland has died leaving with his last breath a worthier tribute than this volume to the land he loved. The novelist's dedication, in verse, is to his wife, and two lines read:—

> If any deed be done, if any fire
> Burn in the imperfect page, the praise be thine.

At the same time as Weir of Hermiston appears, the nineteenth volume of the Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's writings will be ready. It includes the Beach of Falesa, the Bottle Imp, the Isle of Voices, and the Ebb Tide, and with another volume will close the set originally proposed. A commencement with the supplementary set will be made in November.

Mr. John Murray will publish Dr. Gregory's important book relating to British East Africa. "The Great Rift Valley." This is an account of an expedition which Dr. Gregory made two years ago to Lake Baringo and Mount Kenya. The volume is arranged in two parts, the story of the visit as such, and a description of the country covered, from the point of view of the naturalist. Dr. Gregory writes of his scientific investigations in a popular tone, and indicates the problems in this field that still remain to be solved in the Dark Continent. His text is illustrated by sketches which he made, and also from photographs.

A volume of essays by Mrs. Russell Barrington will appear under the title "A Retrospect, and Other Articles." The first paper is the "Retrospect" and it treats of the great art which has been produced in England during the Victorian era and of the present outlook. Then comes and appreciation of Lord Leighton—both these articles having been written recently—and the other contents of the volume also treat of art. In fact, the book typifies Mrs. Russell Barrington's writings on this subject generally during the past seventeen years. One of her papers is indicated in the question—"Is a great school of art possibly in the present day?" The final essay is entitled "The Reality of Spiritual Life." Messrs. Osgood are the publishers.

Two new volumes are shortly promised by Messrs, Dent. Miss Quiller-Couch has written a volume of story studies, to which she gives the title Man. They are amusing—observantly amusing would perhaps be the phrase—and run on a note not unlike that in the Dolly Dialogues. Under the title Venus and Cupid, Mr. H. W. Pullen is sending forth a fantastic romance, which professes to give an account of a trip from Mount Olympus to London. Necessarily before the Greek gods and goddesses set out on this jaunt they take measures to be personally conducted, as our modern system is. Mr. Pullen is the author of a book, The Fight at Dame Europa's School, which has had a very large sale. His new volume will appear in America at the same time as here.

Everybody now knows that the "nom de guerre" Rolf Boldrewood stands for an Australian Magistrate, Judge Browne. His Old Melbourne memories, which originally appeared in Australia, will be published here at an early date. They deal with Melbourne as he knew it in its youth, and he goes back with some fondness on those picturesque early days. Several poems are included in the volume, which is to be issued by Messrs. Mecmillan. This firm will also publish soon a story by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, entitled Tom Grogan, and a two-volume novel by Mrs. E. M. Field, entitled Denis. The latter is an Irish novel, which seeks by the relation of actual incidents to throw light on some features of the Irish question.

Paul Brulat, the favourite disciple of Emile Zola, is finishing a novel to be called "L'Ennemie." It will conclude the sort of trilogy of which L'Ame Errante and Redemption have already appeared. The theme of the book is a striking "cas passionnel," with as background a milieu of Anarchists. M. Paul Bourget was not in Paris during the trial of the action he has brought against his publisher. He is still on the Riviera, where he has been spending the greater part of the winter. In connection with Bourget's action against Lemerre the following observation may be made:—Two years ago the French novelists, in view of their dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded them by their publishers, formed a society amongst themselves for the protection of their interests. The activity of this society was considerable for a short time, but in the end it waned, and the association is now a dead letter. There is a strong feeling among the lesser French novelists that this result is due to the indifference of those of their fellow writers of fiction who are in a position to command their own terms. Had the popular authors done their best for the common cause, it is thought that the publishers would have been forced to make concessions. They preferred to remain inactive, and now one of their number is involved in just one of those disputes which it was the aim of the society to obviate.

The longest and most important poem which Mr. Swinburne has written for years will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus this month. This subject is Balen, taken from Malory, and treated with great closeness to the original. It is a new departure for Mr. Swinburne. The same publishers will bring out the late Mr. Stevenson's unfinished story, Weir of Hermiston, the last chapters of which appeared lately in "Cosmopolis." A work which we formerly announced, Mr. H. F. Cheshire's the Hastings Chess Fournament, will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The work contains the authorised account of the two hundred and thirty games played during August and September last year at Hastings with annotations by a large number of well-known authorities, and biographical sketches, and more than twenty portraits of the chess masters.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons have in the press, for inclusion in their series of Bohn's Libraries, the second and third volumes of Motley's Dutch Republic, the first volume of which was lately reviewed in this page. To the same collection will soom be added Selected Essays from the Writings of John Stuart Mill. Captain Garbett, R. N., has written the next volume of Messrs. Bell's Royal Navy Handbooks. The subject is Naval Ordnance and Small Arms, with the methods of mounting guns on board modern men-of-war.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in the press a volume, "Memories and Ideals," by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D. It deals with the author's speculations during the past sixty years, and with the actual experiences of his long professional life. Professors Marquand and Frothingham, of Princeton, are the authors of "A History of Sculpture," which Messrs. Longmans have in the press.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. will have an important and useful book ready for publication with the advent of the tourist season, "The Spas and Mineral Waters of Europe," to give its title, is the joint production of Dr. H. Weber, of the German Hospital and the Royal National Hospital at Ventnor, and Dr. Fredric Weber, of the first-named institution. The authors indicate the complaints for which the various waters are believed to be beneficial, and supply a variety of notes on spa treatment.

Mr. Walter B. Harris, whose account of his daring journey to Tafilet, beyond the Atlas range, appeared lately, has written another volume, "From Batum to Baghdad," which Messrs. Blackwood and Sons will soon have ready. Mr. Harris can pass himself off as a Mohammedan preacher as successfully as the late Sir Richard Burton, who many a time "edified" a fanatical audience. Mr. Harris's new volume contains interesting passages on the Persian Koord country. It is to be illustrated. Messrs. Blackwood have also in the press Sir Herbert Maxwell's work on the Covenanter Country. It is to be included, under the title of "Dumfriesshire and Galloway," in their County Histories of Scotland.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written the next volume for the New Irish Library. It is a Short Life of Thomas Davis, to whose vivid book. The Patriot Parliament, lately included in this collection, Sir Charles contributed an introduction. The biographer calls Thomas Davis, one of the most persuasive and beloved teachers of his race. The period upon which he lays the greatest stress comprises the closing years (1840-5) of Davis's life. The memoir will be published in a few days by Mr. Unwin. The same publisher will bring out Mr. Stuart Henry's Paris Days and Evening. Theatres, the opera, cafes, worth's establishment, the Latin Quarter, artists, authors, journalists, trips to Dieppe (Parise-by-the-Sea), and elsewhere, are discussed by Mr. Henry, himself a journalist, who has resided for many years in Paris.

Mr. John Bickerdyke, who has written so many books on sport (including an excellent one on Sea Fishing, Messrs. Longmans' Badminton Series), has finished a novel, entitled Lady Val's Elopement, into which is introduced a Parish Council—for the first time, we imagine, in fiction.

The Jewish Year Book, to be published in August will include a calendar for the Jewish year 5657 A.M., a complete account of all the institutions of the Anglo-Jewish community, &c. The book has already the name of the Jewish Whitaker. The publication is in the hands of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

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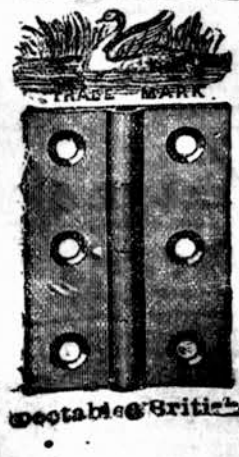

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

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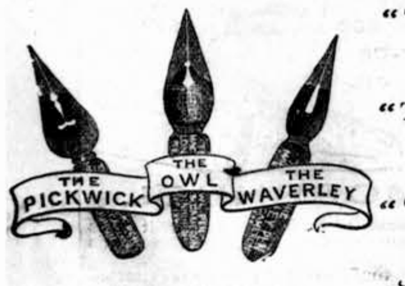

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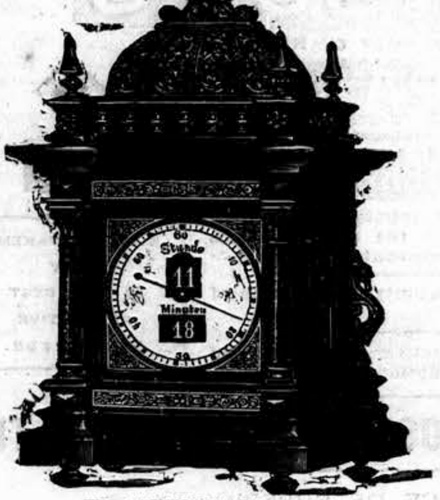

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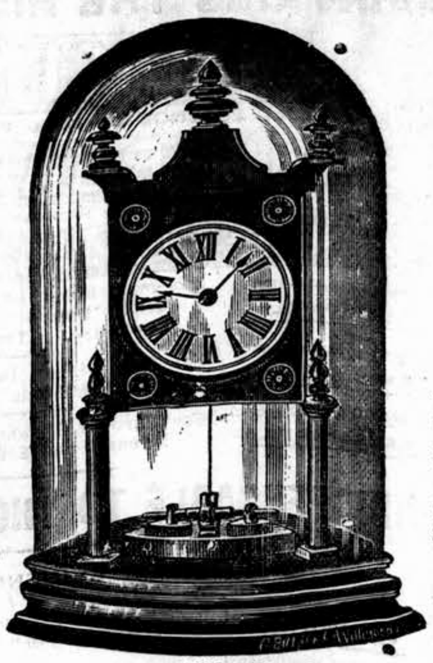

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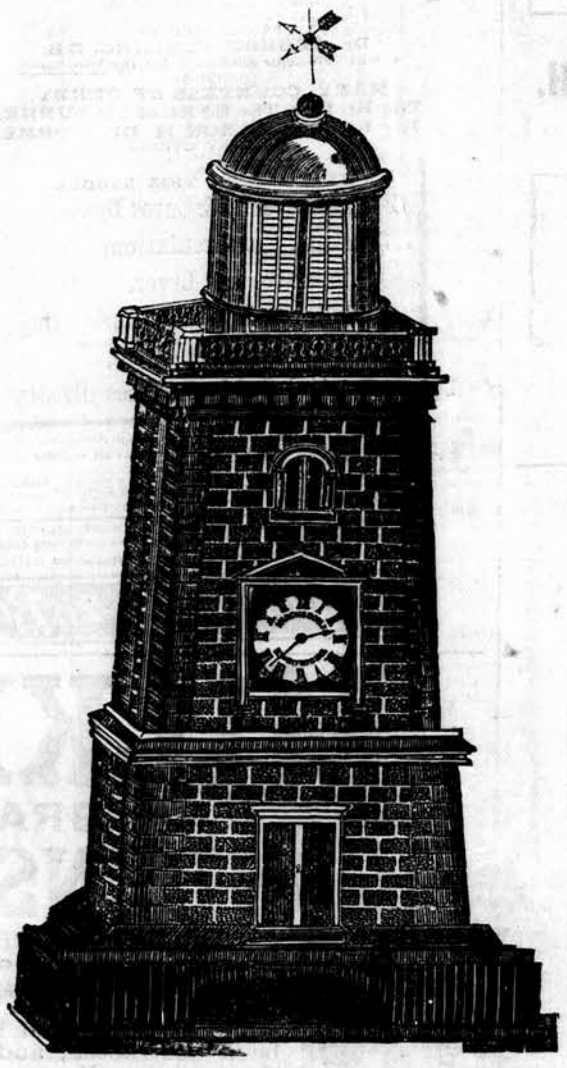

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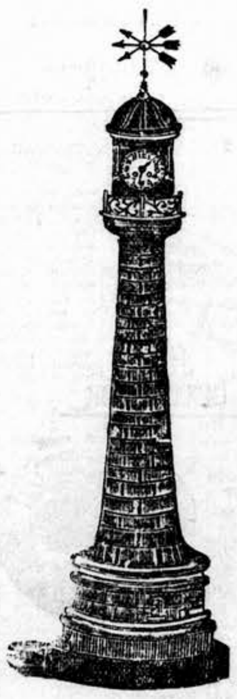

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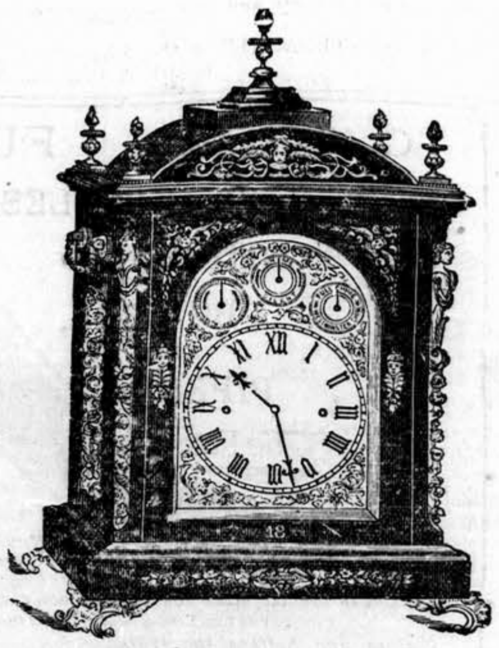

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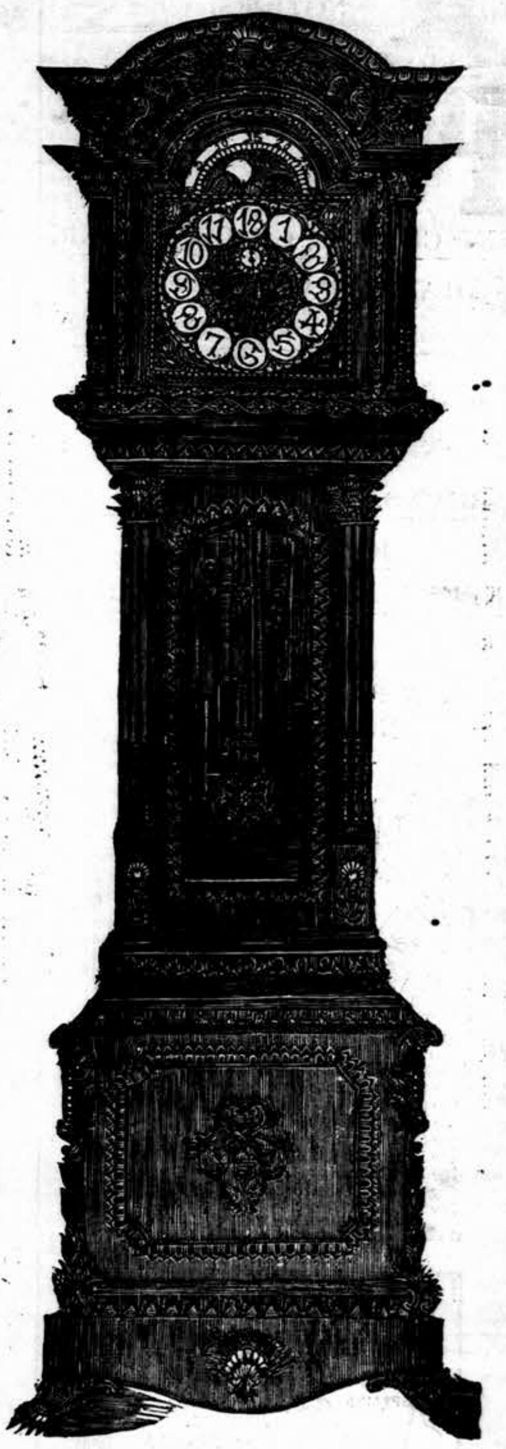

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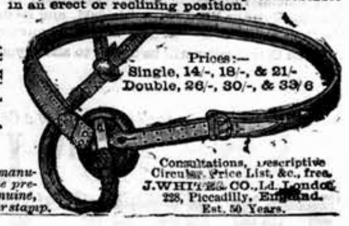

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